

Concert, Part 2.
starts, 8 to 10 o'clock.OTHER GOODES".
"Little Tiffie Tiffie
Must be Bough. I Don't Want to be
the Old Front Line."Dove, Gertie, Song of the Night, What More
and More.

Lee Johnson.

Children's 15c
Hose 12c.Boys' and Girls' French
ribbed hose—plain
black; made double
sole, heel and toe and
very good for school
wear. Regularly sold
at 15c; spec-
cially priced. 12c.

Women's Underw'res.

A large assortment of
French ribbed vests and pants in white or
gray; also Jersey ribbed and flat knit vests and pants. They are
all high neck, long
sleeve, ankle length.
Worth from \$1.25 to
\$1.50 but choice Saturday per
garment.... \$1.00.

Men's \$3.00

Soft Hats \$2.45.

The new lines for spring
are here. They are
very latest Neutral
shade and are in wide
brim, low crown effect.
Absolutely matches
under \$3.00. Our stand
ard leader at..... \$2.45\$4 Derby at \$3.
The very latest styles
Derby and for dress
wear a derby is the
proper thing. We guarantee
each one for one
year's satisfaction
wear and know to a certainty
that no better is
sold in the city under
\$4.00. Our price is.... \$3.00

Underpriced.

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war is inevitable, possibly within a few days.

WONT INSURE VENDELSA.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—An indication of the importance of war in the Orient is shown by the refusal of German underwriters to insure vessels bound to the Far East.

"I asked in Hamburg," said Malcolm C. Morrison, president of M. C. Morrison & Company, San Francisco, "whether it was safe to insure on a cargo for the Orient by the German underwriters, and January 20, he just refused, as far as I can get, that insurance would be placed. A London cable advised that the Japanese had been given a cargo to Japan. On British or American vessels, the British Chamber of Commerce and Oriental, and the Pacific Mail line for intermediate sailing, to Japan, were neutral carriers. The Japanese had been given a cargo to Manchuria, and a foreign port, 1 per cent, being demanded on the cargo under general terms on which."

STILL TRYING TO PATCH UP PEACE.

SITUATION UNOFFICIALLY REGARDING AS MOST SERIOUS.

Appears to be True that Russia Has Decided Not to Accept Japan's Precise Proposals—List of News from St. Petersburg.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The annual meeting of the Pacific Coast League was held yesterday. Those in attendance were: President Eugene F. Berr, Secretary J. H. Anderson, General Manager of San Francisco, C. F. Swigert and Fred Ely of Portland, Lou Cohen and Parke Wilson of Seattle, J. F. Moddy of Los Angeles, J. Cal Ewing of Oakland and M. A. Fisher of Tacoma.

Fisher achieved his desire, and Tacoma a full-fledged member of the Pacific Coast League. It was not as easy sledding as the Sacramento franchise owner anticipated. He had laid his wires carefully and knew the situation in the Washington city to a dot, but he had to show the rest of the club proprietors wherein it would redound to their mutual benefit to put aside differences to extend a welcome hand to Tacoma. Mike Fisher, who had made a trip to Tacoma with Fisher and furnished the result of a personal conference of situation.

The point at issue was probably the extension of territory. They could not see where the move would be beneficial. The information concerning the Spokane deal did not official, but comes from a reliable source.

PENNANT AWARDED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The pennant was awarded to the Los Angeles for pennant won last season. The American association playing rules for 1903 were adopted for the coming season. It was decided to admit Tacoma to the league circuit in place of Sacramento, which town was dropped. The session will be resumed tomorrow.

HURRY CALL THE ENGINEERS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) SHANGHAI, Jan. 2.—A large number of Cyclo marine engineers received cables orders from the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan. These engineers were engaged on the understanding that they would be called on if active service was probable. Full instructions were sent them in cipher. They will go to the Far East by way of Cossat.

CAN'T MODIFY DEMAND.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Baron Hayashi, when shown the dispatch from St. Petersburg, said that he believed it to be true that Russia had decided not to accept Japan's precise proposals, said he had not officially heard anything further than that. He said that he did not know how the Japanese demands could be modified.

Baron Hayashi said that according to the highest official information, the Russian reply to Japan may be imminent. Foreign Secretary Lamsdorff and Foreign Minister Lamadoff declared yesterday that as far nothing had happened to date, the Japanese would not be allowed to make war on Japan receiving a favorable answer.

Baron Hayashi says he has received no news of the intended dispatch of a Japanese armada to Manchuria. The last he heard was that a Russian cruiser had been sent to Manchuria.

He said that the Russian government had decided that the dispatch of a squadron to Manchuria would not necessarily be a warlike action, though it could scarcely be regarded in the line of other preparations.

The weekly papers here have shown in the general feeling of alarm current in Great Britain. The Spectator says war is drawn over the water, and as we may be the country will not be divided in sympathy, dislike of Russia and the Japanese, and the masses of our population as it was in 1853.

The paper reveals that Russia may keep ships in the Baltic, and that she is preparing the Crimean War, thereby forcing land action against the Baltic, attempting to Japan at Port Arthur and the Amakiriwa. The Saturday Review adopts a somewhat similar view, that the likelihood of Chinese intervention in the Far East is the main cause of all Europe and of the United States. The paper says that the Russian government is in the Chinese quarter, unfriendly to Russia, that Pelegroff, who was recently raised by the Emperor to the rank of admiral, is the power behind the scenes of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. He is now the prime factor in the peace of the Far East.

Pelegroff, in president of the Yalu River Tuna Company, is largely interested in commercial fisheries. Korniloff is the bosom friend of Viceroy Alexieff, and is the bosom friend of Viceroy Alexieff.

LOOMIS GETTING POSTED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Loos has received in an official manner communications from the representatives of the United States in various foreign capitals. It is not yet known whether the Russian-Japanese situation is the cause of these messages, but the statement is made that some arrangement has been made between Russia and Japan which will avert war. It is agreed that the Japanese will not renew their hostilities against Russia, and that Russia will not declare war on Japan.

The Russian has received a personal message from Russia, extending New Year's greetings. The Russian government is of the opinion that the President's response will be made on the Russian New Year.

SOME WAR STRAWS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The American Office in St. Petersburg, which is still under consideration, has received an offer from St. Petersburg, which is still under consideration.

PELEVE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—An Imperial decree issued to Count Viceroy Alexieff a special flag consisting of the blue cross of St. George, with a golden border, with a black eagle in the center. The viceroy is also accorded a salute as a steady factor.

WITHOUT ADVICES.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) BERLIN, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The Emperor, who is still under consideration, without advice from St. Petersburg, which is still under consideration.

PELEVE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.) NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—One effect of the Far East crisis is that the Japanese have got a deal of shipping business from Japan to neutral ports, principally the British, and that the British are getting it. The amount of cargo shipped from Europe for the Far East has fallen off greatly.

SOP TO KOREAN KING.

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THE MANILA NEW YEAR reception given by Acting Gov. Wright was a brilliant social affair. About three thousand persons were present, including the diplomatic corps, foreign attaches, officers of the army and navy, clerical officials and prominent citizens.

White eagles awaiting Herbert

BALL BOSSSES GET TOGETHER.

Annual Meeting of Pacific Coast Aggregation.

Mike Fisher Swings Tacoma Into the League.

Protests of Games are Tabled. Eight-Club Circuit.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

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PULITZER STOPS IT.

New York Secures the Assistance of the Russian Government in Putting an End to Famine in Kishineff Massacre.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The World has sent the following cable to St. Petersburg:

"W. C. ZINKAND, Prop.

The following answer from St. Petersburg, through the Imperial Minister of the Interior, who has complete authority over the governor of Kishineff, has been received:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.
Editor New York World: Fear of forthcoming troubles in Kishineff absolutely unfounded. Reports on anti-Jewish riots are consequence of agitation led by persons evil-disposed against Russian government.
Signed: 'PELEVE.'

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JANUARY 3, 1904.

Winter Resorts.

The New
Casa Loma

Redlands, Cal.

Full Information

CALL AT
LOS ANGELES OFFICE
207 W. Third Street

or write

S. ROSE, Manager,
REDLANDSHotel Arcadia
Santa Monica—
By-the-Sea....
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IN CALIFORNIA.rates and booklet; address
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SANTA MONICA, CAL.Beautiful Santa Barbara
By-the-SeaThe Arlington Hotel
Famous for always
being the best
hotel in Southern
California.WRITE FOR BOOKLET
DUNN, :: Proprietor
Angels Office—405 Broadway.TEL DEL
RONDO
ALWAYS LEADS
EVENEMENTS UNLIMITED.
TABLE ON THE PACIFIC
COAST.GEORGE SCHONEWALD,
MANAGER,
CORONADO, CAL.Hot Springs
SAN JACINTO, CAL.
Charming Health
ResortHOT SULPHUR,
AND SODA BATHS.
curative remedies for rheumatism,
fever, blood and skin diseases.
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100 S. Los Angeles, office 410

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WEAVER, Catalina.

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ADRIANA—NOW OPEN

Market location; most con-
venient seat throughout; water
for the finest; table the very best
and books.

M. D. PAINTER, Prop.

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"Above" the clouds.
Winter resort over a mile high
in Martin's Camp.State of California, Cal.
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Brentwood, Santa Monica
75¢ day and board to a comp-
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the most beautiful
resort at the beach.MORE the gem of all
resorts. Fine, health-
giving and hot mineral baths
in the cure of rheumatism,
kidney trouble.J. H. TRAPHAGEN, Mgr.
Brentwood.EL MENTONE,
BRENTWOOD, CAL.not for those suffering from
rheumatism. 20 miles from
Los Angeles. 10 miles from
the mountains. The most
beautiful and the most
beautiful resort in the country.

A. M. SCHULZ, Mgr.

Sierra Madre. In the mountains
and the hills. The most
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Prop.Sierra Madre. In the mountains
and the hills. The most
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LEX. DANSKIN, Mgr.

EL WILSON

FIRST STREET.

The most beautiful and
the most beautiful resort
in the country.

At \$10 per day.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1904.

PACIFIC SLOPE.
NO LONGER
KEEPES VOTES.San Francisco's Mayor Re-
moves Registrar Walsh.Kahn-Livernash Contest
Takes a Turn.Young Men Hold up Train
for Fun—Booths in Jail.SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Secretary
of the Department of Commerce has compiled his in-
vestigations into the charges preferred
by the British Embassy against the
management of the Sailors' Home in
this city, and has published a report
covering seventy-three pages of a Sen-
ate document of closely-printed ma-
terials.The British Embassy charged that
there is strong reason for believing
that this institution, under its present
management, differs but little from a
crimping establishment, although it is
alleged that the building is the property
of the United States, and is let to the
home and available purposes in connection
with the care of seamen.The testimony shows, says Secre-
tary Cortesini, "that the sailors on
board the ship are in the main a well-
conducted sailors' boarding-house. The
house now appears to be conducted
principally as a sailors' bazaar—how-
ever, the great bulk of the superintend-
ent's personal philanthropy, I have
been told to transmit to Congress to determine
whether its purpose is being ful-
filled, and if not, what disposition shall be
made of the property, which is avail-
able."BOTH APPOINT MEN.
MAYOR AND GOVERNOR ACT.BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Sheriff of New
York City has received from the surrogates
of the state a commission to appoint
Lawyer Franklin J. Blischoff, a
brother of Supreme Court Justice Henry
Blischoff.The order of commitment has been issued
as a result of Lawyer Blischoff's alleged con-
tempt in having failed to pay into the court
\$2,000 which is charged he owes the state
of Illinois. Just, on which he was an execu-
tive, Blischoff says he was forced, under
the circumstances, to leave a large sum
to settle the indebtedness of Franklin, but
it is not regarded as practicable to move
immediately in the direction of prohibiting
bull fights and cock fighting, as these and other cruel sports
are deeply ingrained in the public schools and governmental institutions
will be requested officially to give twenty minutes each day to instructing
children in the necessity, beauty and
possibilities of the animal.GRAVELLE UP AGAINST IT.
MOLINA, Mexico, Jan. 2.—The Inter-
national Court today against Luis Gravelle, who was found guilty
of a few days ago of sending threatening letters
to the Northern Pacific Company. Two of
the informants charged him with sending
the letters to the Northern Pacific, who then
made charges of burglary in the first degree.
The opinion on the first conviction of first
degree burglary is imprisonment of from ten
years to life.BURT HAS QUIT
THE UNION PACIFIC.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—Horace G. Burt,
president of the Union Pacific Railroad,
has handed his resignation to the directors. It is understood
that it will be acted upon at the next
meeting of the board, which will be
held in the near future. At Mr. Burt's
office it was stated that he will take an
extensive trip with Mrs. Burt for the
purpose of securing a rest. His active railroad service has extended
over thirty-five years, and it is stated
he has need of a complete rest. The
trip will be of several months' duration.President Burt was appointed to his
present position in February, 1898,
shortly after the receivership of the
railroad was dissolved. A large number
of changes and improvements have
been made during his term, one of them
of the greatest of which has been the
expansion of new lines in Omaha,
Nebraska, to the Denver and Rock
Island system. Mr. Burt was connected with the
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for nearly
thirty years. He served in the capacity
of chief engineer and general manager
of the Fremont, Elkhorn and
Moore Valley Railroad, now part of the
Northwestern system, and was later
made vice-president of the latter
road, which capacity he was serving
when he came to the Union Pacific.

NO SUCCESSION IN SIGHT.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.
OMAHA (Neb.), Jan. 2.—Mr. Burt's
resignation, it was learned, has been
in the hands of the directors for some
time, although the fact was not made
public until today. It is not believed
that the board will refuse to accept it,
as Mr. Burt has been very explicit in
his expression of his desire to retire
from the company's service.The matter of selecting a new presi-
dent of the Union Pacific has created
a considerable speculation and interest
in a successor for Mr. Burt, and
has included a wide range of names.Mr. Burt himself will be nominally
in charge, but expects to begin at once
the preparation for his departure.

TO LABOR TROUBLES.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Through a
representative of the Harriman syndicate
which controls the Union Pacific,
it was learned this afternoon that
President Burt's resignation has been
accepted, but has not been accepted,
and the question of a successor has
been considered.President Burt had nothing to add
to the announcement already made
of his resignation, beyond saying that he
had to make his future and per-
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stated that he had no plans beyond his
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WASHINGTON. THERE'S ONLY ONE WIGGINS.

And Senator Perkins Be-
comes of Profit to Him.

California Gets More Space
at St. Louis Show.

Indictments Against Benson
Schmitz's Boomerang.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) California seems to be immensely popular with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition people at St. Louis, for they have just telegraphed to Washington that they are going to give California some more space at the Exposition building, so that now California has more than 50 percent more space than any other State, including old Missouri herself.

Some days ago Frank Wiggins of Los Angeles, who was a member of the Exposition Commission for California, telegraphed Senator Perkins that California would need more space, and asked Senator Perkins to bear down heavy on President Francis; Senator Perkins telegraphed to Mr. Francis, and today got a reply granting more space and making these observations:

"The space just added to the present our allotment in California in the Agricultural building gives California more space than any other exhibitor, foreign or domestic. She has 50 percent more than any other State, although Missouri has 21,500 sq. ft. of space, and is one-third of the amount assigned to California. Have tried not only to be fair, but generous, although space in that building is more than twice applied for. I desire to express the most cordial appreciation of the great assistance you have rendered the exposition."

INDICTMENT AGAINST BENSON.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The indictment reported by the Royal grand jury against John A. Benson of California, accusing him of attempting to bribe a Land Office official, was made a matter of record today in the District Supreme Court. The action of the grand jury was referred on to the 14th of the Revised Statutes relative to bribery. The penalty is fixed at a fine amounting to three times the value of the money offered as a bribe, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of three years. Benson is accused of offering bribes amounting to \$500 to Woodford D. Harland and \$100 to William E. Valkemper in the General Land Office. Benson was held in custody.

At the Interior Department this morning no news could be obtained of any more intended arrests in connection with the alleged land grants to Scott Smith, state secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, said he knew of no arrests in immediate contemplation. Information about what the inspectors have learned has been referred to the grand jury, and he said he would be of service to those who may be arrested. It is known that several other arrests are contemplated, but the department will move slowly. The arrest of Benson is the first. Benson has been accused of the same charge for which he was arrested in Washington, is admitted to have been merely a device to prevent the possibility of his jumping the bar and getting away in the interior. And should any warrant be vacated, it would not make a great deal of difference to the department, as the object of keeping him in the country for trial has been accomplished. When Benson was indicted for land frauds in California, he suddenly departed for Europe and remained abroad eight years. It is feared he might follow a similar course this time, and hence the second arrest.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,292,535,75; less than \$25,238,469 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve fund, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$355,328,569; general deposits \$40,359,559; total, \$1,265,238,469 which is the demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,265,238,469, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$37,874,886.

The cash in the treasury was increased during the year by \$10,157,866, which is largely due to decreases in disbursing officers' balances.

SCHMITZ'S BOOMERANG.

KNOCKS OUT LIVERNSH.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco has probably helped to save a Representative in the House of Representatives in view of Livernash's action in suspending Registrar of Elections Walsh from office so as to prevent his coming to Washington and bringing with him the ballots sent for by the committee of the House to the Commissioner of Elections. The election contest, and then backing out of it. These ballots were sent for by the committee of the House, but the House of Representatives itself, that body having passed a resolution to the effect that the ballots brought here, after it had been ascertained by the Elections Committee that they were necessary to proper consideration of the merits of the case.

It is not necessary that the committee should have these ballots, nor is it necessary that the committee are the House should have other paper or document regarding this or any other contested election. Mr. Kahn says he was elected. Mr. Livernash says he was elected. The House can simply take these two statements and seat either man it sees fit, without going any further. The House is the judge of the election.

So is the Senate of its members, and probably if the House took the notion, could unseat any member for any reason of any sort. So, Mr. Schmitz undertakes to run an election contest on any ground that will tend toward fooling with or attempting to fool with the national House of Representatives, they will soon do it. The records in the case have been carefully dumped into the waste basket. Livernash unseated and Mr. Kahn seated. If it should ap-

pear that a party to a contested election case were trying to prevent proper presentation of evidence to the House, that fact alone would undoubtedly be regarded as sufficient cause for making a decision against him and seating his opponent.

Mr. Kahn and the California Republicans who want to see him in Livernash's seat ought to be pleased beyond all excuse over Schmitz's action especially since Schmitz himself has owned up to its foolishness by backing down.

INVESTIGATING ACCOUNTS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Treasury Department exerts today instituted an investigation of the accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The action is taken at the instance of Acting Chairman Clements of the commission as a result of persistent rumors of irregularities in the drawing of vouchers, etc. When the exact amount, to, the L. & N. and B. & R. H. T. & S. and James L. Chase, the latter of the office of the Auditor for the State Department and other departments, reached the commission to be paid, they sealed the seal of the commission. A. M. Moseley, H. S. Milledge, the cashier, and other employees. Milledge has not been suspended.

Acting Chairman Clements stated today that he did not know what the Treasury Department was asked to do, but that the rumors had become so persistent, that they could no longer be ignored, and the Treasury Department therefore was asked to take charge of accounts.

Mr. Moseley, under \$25,000 bonds as disbursing officer. It is understood that the rumors include allegations of payments made for service at one place while the payee was at another, and similar irregular methods.

The investigation will be thorough and every phase of the accounting work of the commission will be thoroughly overhauled.

The commission will be

discredited here.

GLASS REPORTS ALL QUIET.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Admiral Glass cables to the Navy Department from Panama today as follows:

"All is quiet on the Isthmus."

WANTS AN ULTIMATUM.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Admiral Glass, commanding the training squadron, telegraphs to the Navy Department, under date of Key West, Fla., yesterday, as follows: "Lawrence at anchor rammed by Olivette. The supply steamer Cugnon arrived here yesterday. The reported sinking of the Colombian gunboat Gen. Pinzon by an American warship is still unconfirmed and is discredited here."

REGULAR WAITING TO LEAVE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Admiral Glass has not yet received the reply of the Washington government, which he officially charges with violating the treaty of 1846 in preventing Colombian troops landing on the Isthmus for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. The investigation will be thorough and every phase of the accounting work of the commission will be thoroughly overhauled.

The payments are by warrants drawn upon the treasury. H. S. Milledge, the disbursing officer, said he did not regard the situation as startling, and that he did not believe any wrongdoing conduct would be found, but that the commission that the rumors should be inquired into by experts to ascertain the exact facts.

BLACK DOUBTS ITS PROPRITY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

MAY NOT MAKE REPUBLICANS' NOMINATION SPEECH.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

Suggestions of Lack of Warmth Toward the President Responsible for the Ex-Governor's Hesitation. Friends Will Try to Dispose of Any Obstacles to His Oratory.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Ex-Gov. Black, who is in the city to bring his case before the commission, has been asked to speak at the Republican National Convention, which will meet in Chicago next June, also has been asked to deliver the speech placing Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for President. The difficulty in the way of ex-Gov. Black's immediate acceptance of the proposed duty is said to be his own reluctance to take so prominent a place in the nomination of President Roosevelt, in view of the doubt that he is an enthusiastic Roosevelt man.

This doubt has existed, principally among the President's admirers, ever since the 1896 State convention, when Col. Roosevelt was nominated for Governor, thus depriving Black, who was then Governor, of a nomination. Nevertheless, it is well known that Gov. Black did not sulk in his tent, but cheerfully did all in his power to secure the election of Col. Roosevelt. Yet there are close personal friends of Black who are avowed political enemies of the President. This is largely responsible for the feeling in certain quarters that Black is not an enthusiastic supporter of the President. At any rate, there is a sufficient doubt in the mind of Black as to his right to the property of his attending the national convention at delegate-at-large from a State that is pledged to Roosevelt's nomination.

There are prominent party leaders, however, who earnestly wish that Black would make a speech for the President, and are anxious to have him do so. The 1896 State convention, when Col. Roosevelt was nominated for Governor, thus depriving Black, who was then Governor, of a nomination. Nevertheless, it is well known that Gov. Black did not sulk in his tent, but cheerfully did all in his power to secure the election of Col. Roosevelt. Yet there are close personal friends of Black who are avowed political enemies of the President. This is largely responsible for the feeling in certain quarters that Black is not an enthusiastic supporter of the President. At any rate, there is a sufficient doubt in the mind of Black as to his right to the property of his attending the national convention at delegate-at-large from a State that is pledged to Roosevelt's nomination.

EX-LABOR COMMISSIONER FINED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

GALESBURG (Ill.) Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Mayor Hubbard today ordered that the fine of \$100 imposed on the Ex-Labor Commissioner for his conduct in the Galesburg theater should be paid. The fine was imposed for his conduct in the Galesburg theater.

WHAT'S MOVING US UPWARD.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Coronel Thomas of Rising Sun in Ohio, on the Ohio River, came last night with the County Clerk, that upon inquiry as to the cause of the death of Elizabeth Gillespie he finds that she came to her death from a gunshot wound inflicted by some person unknown to him. In explaining his finding, he states that as the Ohio County Circuit Court is now in session and the grand jury has already indicted certain persons, he deems it his duty to submit to their superior jurisdiction.

EX-LABOR COMMISSIONER FINED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

EDINBURGH (Scotland) Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Mr. James L. Smith, a member of the House of Representatives, has been fined £100 for his conduct in the Galesburg theater.

FIRE IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Flames Break Out During Howling Blizzard and Entire City Fire Department in Called Upon.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WORCESTER (Mass.) Jan. 2.—During a howling-blizzard fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the Boston confectionery store on Front street. A general alarm of fire brought the entire fire department here, but many other buildings are in danger. The people in the Jackson House, where the fire began, have been ordered out. The loss thus far is \$60,000.

NORTH CAROLINA FIRE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHARLOTTE (N. C.) Jan. 2.—A telephone message from Wilson, N. C., at 1 o'clock this morning (Sunday) morning reported that the Sunday morning fire at the Star, the Sunday newspaper, had been extinguished. The building was in the business section and had been destroyed by a fire that is still raging, and threatens extensive damage. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

FATHER DYER'S MISSION.

Establishment of a Theological Department in Connection With St. Patrick's Seminary in Menlo Park.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, R.S., president of St. Mary's Seminary, and recently appointed by Pope Pius X as General of the Superiorates in America, will have to San Francisco January 15th to meet with Bishop Blenk, Monseigneur of San Francisco concerning the establishment of a theological department in connection with the Pauline Fathers. The decision will be made in a short time.

Mr. Dyer will remain in California about three weeks. At St. Patrick's Seminary he has an office in the part of the building which is occupied by the Pauline Fathers.

A. J. Vulliamy, R. S., who was formerly a professor in St. Charles College, near Ellington City, Md.

NO WARSHIP SUNK.

Admiral Glass Cables That All Is Peaceful on His Side of the Isthmus—Reyes Awaits an Ultimatum.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

COLON, Jan. 2.—(By South American Cable.) The auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, with Admiral Coghlan on board, which left Colon yesterday morning, returned here late yesterday evening from Puerto Cabello, where the cruiser Atlanta is patrolling.

The gumbots Bancroft and Castine were last reported off the San Blas coast. It is thought probable that they are going to the port of Balboa, the chief Isthmus, who was captured by Colombians. The cruiser Olympia is coaling at Shiqui. The supply steamer Cugnon arrived here yesterday.

Acting Chairman Clements stated to-day that he did not know what the Treasury Department was asked to do, but that the rumors had become so persistent, that they could no longer be ignored, and the Treasury Department therefore was asked to take charge of accounts.

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of the buying public.

DRAWS THOUSANDS; ROBBED IN MINUTE.

A. E. Hurst of Whittier Victim of Pickpockets While Passing Out of Security Savings Bank Doors. Coat Unbuttoned, Money Pinched.

YESTERDAY morning at 11 o'clock A. E. Hurst, a young business man of Whittier, drew \$212 from the Security Savings Bank at Main and Second streets, and a minute later he had not a cent of it left. He was robbed by clever professionals, picked off as he was passing into the street.

Mr. Hurst believes in patronizing home enterprise, and came after his money in Los Angeles with the intention of depositing it in one of the savings banks recently established in Whittier. He drew it all in currency and placed the bills in a leather case, which he put in his inside coat pocket. As an extra precaution against loss, he buttoned his coat and started out.

At that hour, just before the close of business, general business, the bank is always crowded, and there were many persons in the lobby that Hurst had to press through. As he reached the doors he was followed by the thief, who was carrying a handbag, and with an overcoat on his shoulders, who was going in, and another man appearing individual, going out. They were hurried and busy, and that Hurst was one of the most expensive men experienced by any man in Los Angeles through the crowd and on the floor. Mr. Hurst was surprised to find his coat unbuttoned. He was most surprised, when he felt in his pocket and found no book and no money there. He had fallen into the unbuttoned hands of professional pickpockets.

The king officials and police were immediately notified, but to no purpose. Needless to say, the two men who operated on the pocketbook had escaped.

MANY PERSONS ROBBED. Numerous as were the reports of the general operations of the gang of professional pickpockets in the crowds who attended the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, accounts given yesterday in other papers show that the bandits were more successful than they supposed. Several persons who

had refrained from making known their losses, had their coats taken off, and learned that there were others.

It is generally known that before they entered this or that crowd they had their money and when they emerged they had been stripped clean of their cash and jewelry. One and all demand to know who these men are.

The recovery of their stolen property, but the detectives could hold out no hope in that direction, for they know that the work was done by professionals and as a rule such experts do not try to leave a trace of their booty in the place where they struck.

J. T. Smith of No. 357 East Jefferson street reported that while he was in a crowded car near Sixth and Main streets he was "touched" for a dime, and paid him \$100.

J. A. Foy of No. 350 Vermont avenue told of having possessed a purse containing \$40 before he went into a Pasadena crowd and of not having it in his possession when the crowd dispersed.

Frank Grant Smith contributed \$10 and a purse to the fund which the pickpockets were collecting for their own support.

TO WIPE OUT CRIBS.

Rep. Sidney C. Kendall, who is to introduce the amendment to the bill to prohibit the sale of cribs in this city, arrived this afternoon from Escondido. Tomorrow afternoon he is to address a mass-meeting at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and he will speak on one of the other topics of the evening. Kendall will meet the pastors of the city churches. It is understood that the first blow will be struck in the campaign early in the coming week.

Frank Vidal, aged 22, a Mexican who is wanted at Escondido for an assault on an American girl, and also for jumping into a house, has been arrested at Dracut and brought to this city. When arrested he admitted that he was the man wanted. Vidal was taken to Escondido this afternoon. He had offered a reward of \$100 for his capture, which money will be taken by Deputy Sheriff Johnson of Escondido.

TO REVIVIFY THE OLD CHINA.

Empire Reformers Gather About Banquet Board.

Oriental Splendor Lends Color to the Scene.

Patriotic Sentiments by Celestial Speakers.

TO THE INVESTOR:

The old year and the new have met—and in Los Angeles it was the time of mutual congratulations—congratulations from 1903 to 1904 for its splendid, unsurpassed record—a year free from strikes; a year of encouraging growth and good times; new buildings and new manufactories; a record unsurpassed by that of any city of its size and age.

Congratulations from 1903 to 1904 of continued prosperity and growth; its prospective large buildings; its new trans-continental railroad by shorter route, linking it with its back country—the East; congratulations to 1904 that even now, in the face of a presidential election, Los Angeles is growing faster than at any time during the last fifteen months, which exception simply goes to prove the rule of presidential flurries elsewhere.

The scare is always worse than the real injury—especially to actual values in land holdings, which are never wholly destructible, and during this pretense of excitement is when the coolest heads of finance buy most heavily, for when everybody wants to sell is the time to buy.

Interest payments have not yet arrived from the East, and half the people are busy taking stock and closing last year's business. We repeat—now is the time to buy to best advantage—now! before a few more \$120,000.00 South Spring street sales establish a new precedent in prices that cannot be appealed from.

From Pueblo de Los Angeles 1903, all hail! El magnifico Los Angeles 1904.

GRAND HOBO DRIVE UP RIVER BOTTOM.

During former winter seasons Chief Elton yesterday and the result surprised him. He found in the river-bottom improvised shacks in some of which as many as a dozen men had been sleeping quarters. He did not dare to enter, but when he did he found the police headquarters last night he called Capt. Able to his private office and issued orders.

Capt. Able was instructed to sweep the river-bottoms, where he might deem necessary, in some of them, mounted, to begin in the river-bed and make a clean sweep of that section as far as the northern city limits of the city. He has already issued instructions to all to lock all of them up on a charge of vagrancy. He is to raid every hobo camp in the city and to take every vagrant he finds in such places to the City Jail.

The raid will be made this morning about 5 o'clock. With thirty or more policemen Capt. Able will at one fell swoop try to rid the city of hobos. The sweep will be made in the hope that the raid will spread through the camps along the railroad lines and that other hobos who have been Los Angeles as their objective point will decide to give up the city with their hobo mates. The sweep will be continued at intervals until the hobo will no longer consider Los Angeles a favorable winter resort.

It is understood further investigations will be actively made.

We would like to know where they are going to New York; that they might go as far as the Isthmus by steamer, and thence across the Isthmus to New York, or they might board a sailing vessel and go around the Horn.

"We have a 'ship picked out,' said one of them. 'It's a sailing vessel, and we may go to San Francisco to board her, or may wait until she gets to Fort Ross. Our friends here say they will not go with us if we are anywhere by rail, but we'll settle the matter today."

The next day, when they bought the same car, they again decided to go to San Francisco, and that they wanted to go with them, and that they wanted the case for them. They also said they expected to go on a sailing vessel, because they wanted a long trip and thought it would be better to go on a sailing vessel.

If they go to the Isthmus, they could have reached New York by the time if they went on a sailing vessel, they are probably now on the sea. In spite of the incidents and abandoning search appears fully as mysterious as the disappearance.

On the following day they returned and found one of the suit cases, realizing that they were going "around the Horn."

They said they were strangers here, in the city only a few days, and an old-time friend here. This friend had decided to go with them further to the belief that they were going to the same place, and that they were with them. The two men were Brown and McLaughlin, and their friend was Evans.

It is also significant that accounts made as to the baggage taken by Brown and McLaughlin, given last night by Brown's relatives here, corresponds exactly with the report of the man who told them the suit case.

The mention of their Los Angeles friends, who had decided to go with them, further color to the belief that they were going to the same place, and that they were with them. The two men were Brown and McLaughlin, and their friend was Evans.

It is also significant that accounts made as to the baggage taken by Brown and McLaughlin, given last night by Brown's relatives here, corresponds exactly with the report of the man who told them the suit case.

The man who told them the suit case, he took his traveling bag, and Grace Harrison, sister of Mrs. Evans, and who lives at the Evans home, had positively to Times reporter that she did not carry a bag and had nothing else on her back. This may account for the omission of one suit case by the strangers, rather than by Evans, who may have been personally known to the haberdasher.

Now that the matter has been made

to forty grammes of gold to the amount of \$100. M. M. Smith, who discovered his discovery to government who have started to prevent

State Consul Smith, at Mexico, a statement, denying that he had made any statement to the government in regard to his medical department to prevent him in case of tuberculosis.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

LABOR SITUATION.

WITH the closing of the old year there has come no change in the industrial situation in San Francisco. The strained relations between capital and labor are, if anything, a little more tense than during the previous week. The coming of the Citizens' Alliance has brought a certain bitterness among the labor unions, and there is growing indignation among the both over the fact that the employers have dared to employ the same methods as those advocated by the laborers. What the labor unions want is a monopoly of protection.

While the police have been aroused to the fact that the people have some rights on the streets which labor unions are bound to respect, they can not be made to understand that an ordinary individual has the same right of immunity from arrest. This was exhibited in front of Johnson's restaurant when one of the she hoodlums who had been insulting patrons of the place demanded the arrest of a man who had "insulted" her in reply to some of her vituperation. The man was arrested, and when he made a countercharge against the woman there was nothing doing. The man had to pay a fine of \$5 for talking back to the picket.

It is reported on good authority that the Alaska Packers' Association is going to move its headquarters and general offices to the far north. The side reason given for this is that the labor conditions in San Francisco are such that the organization must either move or go out of business. Just another example of the labor situation is doing for the metropolis of the world. Some of those good people who say they are working for the upbuilding of California object to the publication of such items on the ground that it hurts the State. They can not be made to understand that the only way to eradicate such maladies is to use heroic measures.

Laborites are very indignant when they are accused of being in sympathy with anarchists and socialists, yet the Labor Council of San Francisco has added its voice to the protest against deportation of Turner, the anarchist, who is in this country in contravention of the immigration laws. If it were not for the anarchists and socialists in the San Francisco unions there would be little or no trouble between employer and employee.

John Carlson, a Berkeley electrician, has the correct union idea. He got mad because his employer dared to do a little work himself on a rush job and threatened Frank Fagin's life with a big revolver. Fagin says he is tired of employing union electricians at a loss to his business, and the reverberation was the closing argument. Carlson is now well off and says he'd be in fun. This is the same kind of fun that breaks men's wrists to keep them from driving non-union teams.

Chicago has had so much trouble with labor unions that its firemen have been notified that they cannot belong to the union and the city fire department at the same time. The United States government is attempting to make rule with its sailors. San Francisco merchants, as represented by the Citizens' Alliance, have come to the conclusion that what is bad for the government is bad for the individual, and the members say that they will do business on the government plan.

The Clock-makers Union is out in a strike, telling strikers that independent employers are because they are asked to go back to work at their old wages alongside of workmen who do not belong to the union. The clock makers have struck a soft snap and know enough to hang on to it. The other unions will have to support the striking members as long as they stay out. That will probably be until next summer.

WHAT RECORDS SHOW.

There is much of the effect of unionism in San Francisco that never reaches the surface, and which can be learned only by deduction. Take, for instance, the effect of industrial conditions on the building business of the city. During the past year building permits to the total value of \$15,254,762 were taken out, and on them all the fees, amounting to thousands of dollars, were paid.

During the same period there were but 600 building permits issued, and the total value of the business started as shown by the permits taken out. An investigation into the reason for this remarkable state of affairs develops the fact that those projecting the improvements have been delayed by labor conditions. The unions in the building trades have become so arrogant in their demands and in their position regarding work that contractors find it impossible to enter into contracts for any amount of carrying on of completion without encountering great loss. It is not alone the question of wages that is deterring the building business, but the innumerable demands of the various unions which have to be met. The unions are subjected to all sorts of inconveniences in order to compel them to satisfy the business agents of the various unions that he is not.

These demands are nothing more than outright blackmail, just as was levied on New York builders and got Sam Parks in trouble.

There is still another feature in the building business last year which is not shown by the permits, but which is even more significant of the domination of unionism. That is the number of architects' plans and specifications for great improvements which have never been carried out than the building stage, and now rest in safe-deposit boxes or desk drawers.

A NOTABLE INSTANCE.

A notable instance of this condition came to light last week. Some weeks ago the local newspaper published the plans and architect's drawing of the proposed Castelar Hotel, which was to be erected by Herbert E. Lee on the corner of Spring and Stockton streets at a cost of a million and a half dollars. As projected, the hotel would have been one of the most magnificent buildings in the city, and in its erection would have superseded all old structures by the way. It is always satisfactory to the union.

The truth of the matter is that

coincident with this purchase it was announced that the plans and specifications of the Castelar Hotel were locked up in the safe-deposit vaults until such time as the industrial conditions of the city would permit of their completion with any surety of a successful conclusion within the limits of the proposed expenditure.

Here is but one instance of what labor-unionism has done for San Francisco, and as has happened within four weeks of this writing. The inception of the Citizens' Alliance has brought a certain bitterness among the labor unions, and there is growing indignation among the both over the fact that the employers have dared to employ the same methods as those advocated by the laborers. What the labor unions want is a monopoly of protection.

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The talk among the citizens of the city is that the unions are nothing more than outright blackmail, just as was levied on New York builders and got Sam Parks in trouble.

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RESENTFUL ADVERTISERS.

Fire-Sizzling Sentiments at Council of Labor.

The Lying Appeal of Drake Catches Several Tartars.

Citizens Decline to be Dictated to—Plot Failed.

PACKERS MAY MOVE.

Telegrams from the north announce the fact that the Alaska Packers' Association is investing in lands and preparing to build for the purpose of removing their headquarters to the highwood country, twenty-seven miles east of Great Falls. This was arrested in this city this afternoon on a complaint sworn out before Justice Descombel in Holt by George Gould, charging assault in the second degree, and the arrest brought to light a sensational whitecapping story which is as much out of the usual run of procedures as to be unique.

Reeves was married several years ago to a young lady of this city, and one year ago his wife left him, securing a divorce in this city a couple of months ago on a charge of adultery.

George Gould, a prosperous farmer, owns the adjoining farm to Reeves, and when the wife of the latter secured a marriage license and ten days ago the couple were wed in Benton. It is alleged that Reeves took exception to the marriage of Gould with his former wife, and that a number of the neighbors were asked to join a whitecapping party for the purpose of tarring and feathering him.

Some of those approached told Gould of the proposed outrage. Wednesday night law being fixed in the city, the rectory was taken out of the hands of the police and carried to the church.

T. Wiesendanger, real estate, Los Angeles, returns the circular and says: "I shall go on advertising in The Times."

The above excerpts from a few of the many letters received will suffice to show how the Labor Council's silly approach has been received.

GRAND ARMY INSTALLS OFFICER.

SCENES OF SIXTIES RECOUNTED BY WAR VETERANS.

A BOMBER.

The Bartlett-Legan Post and the Woman's Relief Corps Unit in a Pleasing Social Function at Department Headquarters.

SOME HOT SHOT.

Writing from Potosi to the Council of Labor, George W. Page says: "I consider you 6—4—2—1. I am the best returner from my advertisements to the Times. The people have not rebelled, and they find The Times the best paper on the Coast. Notwithstanding what you have to say, I am advertising to the best of my ability."

A. W. Cleaver, in a letter to the Council of Labor says in part: "Your contestants are doing well in the nature of social function and the hall was crowded to the events of the 'twister' and received with vociferous expressions of appreciation. Mrs. Annie Brown was sweetly and Mrs. Anna W. McMillen, Post Department, from the local folks, were present on the days that tried the souls of every loyal heart. Mrs. McMillen's theme was the importance of the unit in the nature of social function and the hall was crowded to the events of the 'twister' and received with vociferous expressions of appreciation. Mrs. Annie Brown was sweetly and Mrs. Anna W. McMillen, Post Department, from the local folks, were present on the days that tried the souls of every loyal heart. Mrs. McMillen's theme was the importance of the unit in the nature of social function and the hall was crowded to the events of the 'twister' and received with vociferous expressions of appreciation. 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JANUARY 3, 1904

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

Los Angeles Sunday Times. I

LITTLE RAIN THIS YEAR.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
OAKLAND, Jan. 2.—Horticultural Commissioner Ben of Alameda has completed his annual report on fruit and crop conditions of the state. He has reported fully on Washington and Pleasanton, showing that the fruit production in those two sections alone amounted to \$228 during the last year. The crop was worth \$208,160.

Mr. Barry also presents some very interesting statistics upon the rainfall of the state and predicts that the season will not be very heavy next year. Much work has been done reading parasites for the detection of various kinds of scale, and it is known that these fruit pests have nearly exterminated in the county.

FIRE THREATENS
NOTED EDIFICELITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE
CORNER ENDANGERED.

Rectory Gutted by Flames by Rev. Dr. Houghton and His Daughters Narrowly Escape With Their Lives—Automatic Alarm Saved Them.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Fire early this morning gutted the rectory of the little Church Around the Corner at Twenty-ninth street. Four women servants were taken out of an upper story by firemen.

Rev. Dr. Houghton, who was in town, was almost overcome by smoke as he awoke. He made his way to a rear window, from which he was led by firemen and soon recovered to procure clothing from his bedroom and carried his daughter, her maid jumped from a ladder. Her maid jumped from a low extension and was saved by a leap to the yard when a man caught her.

The fire was caused by a defect in the basement. It all escape from the inmates. On arrival of the firemen, in response to an automatic alarm, unduly delayed loss of life. The damage amounted to a few thousand dollars. For a time the church, which is under construction, Half a dozen streams sprayed against its walls, and it was damaged.

MUCH SUICIDE IN RUSSIA.

Urgent Message for Constant
Aid of Self-Destruction Among
Even Young Children.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.—LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.)—The rotten state of society in Russia is reflected in the occurrence of suicides among even young men. Three cases in the last few days have been reported, for which no cause can be given, but the most probable reason is that persons of all classes, and even of seventeen, witnessing a quarrel between her father and mother, went into the street and deliberately walked into a father's death. In the words of one young married student: "I poison myself to cause a day or two later, and when I attain my death my child wife insures that my body is not taken and I am left to the birds." The young man who is an authority on suicide, feels sure that a universal consciousness of the need of self-sacrifice to do with this curse for self-destruction. He also believes that the church never has any influence among educated men.

FOLLOW PROPHET'S BANNER.

English Converts to Mohammed
Fully Heard Called to Prayer.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.—LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.)—Connection with the burial of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who died in Paris, has not been made. The banner of the prophet has been hoisted in Liverpool that faithful Islam is a Liverpool solicitor of Mancunian, originally named Quilliam, and became a Moslem. First time he did not know of a mosque in a crowded street, he raised his voice, calling to his fellow to their prayers. This mosque must be stoned, but with familiarity, the neighborhood has become tolerant, and is satisfied in an occasional shout of contempt.

COUNTESS ESTERHAZY SUED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Countess Esterhazy, widow of the late Count Maximilian Esterhazy, who was at one time secretary of the Austrian Embassy in Washington, has filed a damage suit for \$100,000 brought by Mrs. Laura Lang, who charged that the Countess alienated her husband's affections.

VAGARIES OF
THE TRANSFER.

Some People Unhappy While
Others Make Glad.

Public Meeting to be Held on
East Ninth Street.

Movement for General Trans-
fer War Petering Out.

And now East Ninth street and its environs are up in arms on the transfer question. There is to be a public meeting, and there are to be interviews with the Sixth-Ward Councilman and the officials of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, there are to be protestations; and if any one can think of something else that should be done to relieve the wrought-up feelings of the East-Ninth street residents, suggestions will be gratefully received.

Here's another case of "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." For months past the Highland Park people have been in the throes of mental suffering and anguish for the lack of transfers, or cars that would haul them for one fare farther than Fourth and Spring streets. By a stroke of fortune the circumstances have changed which caused the Ninth-streeters' anguish to heave with indignation that brought to the erstwhile indignant Highlanders a complaisant smile of satisfaction; for they can now ride free from the northern city limits through the business section of the city and on out to the end of the East Ninth-street line for a few nickels.

The new order is neither give nor receive, transfers on the East Ninth-street broad gauge line from the Los Angeles Railway Company has been in force two days now, and the results have been piled-up indignation and a resulting among the residents of the transfer for remedy.

Merchants on this street yesterday stated that they expected many transient residents would move out of the neighborhood, and locate themselves on the line of the Los Angeles Railway, where they could reach any part of the city on one fare. From this prospect there was argued a lowering of rents and the consequent loss of income to property owners, and due to the general and generally doleful state of affairs—all due to the action of the Pacific Electric Company in refusing to issue or accept transfers to any other than its own line.

Transfers, the transfer question was the main theme of conversation along the street, and it was thought best to have some sort of public meeting to express the feelings of the community. It is proposed to have the meeting perfected tomorrow for such a meeting. Councilman Davenport will be asked to be present and give his aid to his constituents in securing what they have to be their rights.

The East Ninth-street cars now run from the eastern terminus of this line right through to Garvanza; and although no transfers are issued south of that point, the transfers given to the Angeles Railway cars, transfers are also issued to the Brooklyn Avenue and West Temple lines; but the company does not issue transfers to its Long Beach line.

It is held by the company in a position to know, that the transfer privileges on the East Ninth-street line have been regularly abused by a considerable number of people, and that they have had no consideration of conscience in daily making the round trip to the downtown business sections and returning home by way of the Matacota street line on a transfer, thus making the round trip for a nickel.

This says some of the business men down on Ninth street, was of course sharp practice and beat the company out of many a five-cent piece; but they claim that it could easily have been remedied by cutting off transfers between East Ninth street and the Matacota street line, and at that point transfers are given to the Angeles Railway cars.

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RESOURCES

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1904.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL
OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Jan. 3, 1904.

FINANCIAL.

Bank clearings today were \$1,154,
up against \$1,084,717.75 in 1903
and \$885,545,920 in 1902.LOS ANGELES LEADS. The re-
port to the Comptroller of the Cur-
rency of the condition of the national
bank of the United States on Novem-
ber 17, as compared with similar re-
ports for November 25, 1902, reveal the
fact that Los Angeles has moved up
in the first sixteen cities of the
country in financial importance. A
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RESOURCES

New York, morning
market.....

SHILLINGS.....

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1904.

San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties.

[NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.]

WITH KEEN TIN HE CUTS THROAT.

DESPERATE ACT OF KARLIS IN RIVERSIDE JAIL.

Life Saved With Difficulty—Alleged Murderer Leaves Note—Soo-hold, Who Made Confession in Whittier Escape Case, Dies, Begins to Forsee His Doom.

RIVERSIDE. Jan. 2.—Alexander N. Karis, held in the County Jail here on a charge of being the murderer of Andrew F. Peterson, made an attempt to end his life this afternoon by cutting his throat.

Karis asked Sheriff Coburn saying he wanted to write. The paper and a pencil were provided and the prisoner was left alone. Karis wrote a farewell letter to his father, brothers and sisters, and a final note to his mother, Soo-hold, in which he had concealed about him, hacked wildly at his throat. Then he laid down on his hammock to die.

His condition was soon discovered by hobos in a neighboring tank, who gave an alarm. Karis was badly cut and bled profusely, but the doctors say he will recover. He said in explanation of his rash deed that he had troubles enough and wanted to end it all.

The letter to his parents repeats the story of confession and intimates that he was betrayed by a man named Ben Maitson, now a stationary engineer in Los Angeles.

The officers here do not know Ben Maitson, and he has nothing to do with the crime, they believe.

While confined in the City Jail he came into possession of the piece of tin with which he cut his throat. It was trifling in weight and about five inches long. He took it from the back of a mirror. He sharpened the tin till the edge was razor-like.

After the injuries had been attended to Karis was locked up in the insane ward. On Sunday morning he had been heard threatening to kill Peterson, and today the officers are endeavoring to ascertain who it is that is reported to have heard the prisoner mutter threats. The officers say he even went so far as to declare that he would use a club in putting the man out of existence.

Another theory is today advanced by Constable Carl Peterson, a officer who has been keeping in close touch with the case. He is of the opinion that there were two parties to the deal and that after Kline had driven off with the gun, Peterson had made his escape and then rode into the Temescal Canyon. This idea is shared by many persons in the Elsinore Valley.

There are some facts of the strange deed which are still shrouded in mystery, and with a view to clearing these away Sheriff Coburn, Coroner Dickson and Policeman Corl this afternoon went down to the scene of the fire and murder.

Karis sent for the Sheriff last evening, and told the official that he had something to communicate. He then remained some time with the officer and told some other things told of some little misdemeanor of which he said he was guilty back East, and for which he thought there might be some remission offered if Sheriff would take him back. But the officer declined to seriously consider the proposition. Then Karis, for he insists that such is his name, although he has an alias, told the officer that the name of Kline, talked freely regarding the name of which he is accused. All along he has insisted strongly that he was not the man who drove Peterson's rig in the Elliott Ranch on Ninth Street, and then away from the keeper of that place could reach him.

But now he admits that he did drive the outfit and by way of explanation he insists that it was a horse he had to tow, and the man requested him to take the horse and buggy to the corral. He further states that he knew it was Peterson's rig, because he had frequently seen the man, and that Sheriff Coburn is now satisfied that he has the guilty man, and he is making

**SUPREME COURT
REHEARING.**

**ACTION TAKEN ON APPLICATION
OF KERN OIL PEOPLE.**

**Notice of Relocation of Valuable
Lands Postponed—Controversy Be-
tween California Consolidated and
the Santa Fe—Railroad Shops to
Reopen.**

BAKERSFIELD. Jan. 2.—The law firm of Laird and Packard have received a notification from the Supreme Court that its recent decision in the case of the Kern Oil Company vs. Mrs. C. J. Crawford was yesterday set aside. The judgment vacated and the case ordered submitted to the court in banc. It will be remembered that some days since a decision was handed down reversing that of the lower court wherein Mrs. Crawford obtained judgment against the Kern Oil people. The decision in the higher court was written by Commissioner Cooper and the attorneys on the other side. They read the opinion handed down and found it so widely at variance with former decisions of the court that they promptly made application to Chief Justice Beatty for an order setting aside the decision, which was granted and forwarded to the chief justice wherein request was made that so important a point as that involved be passed upon by the court in banc, and the notification received by the court in the result. The litigation is the result of a filing by Mrs. Crawford on the part of the California Consolidated Oil Field Company and the Santa Fe Railroad over the right of way across the forty acres north of the Alameda property, although it is generally believed that some agreement will be reached in time. The oil company still holds the oil rights and the Kern River disputed strip and the house which was moved on to the right of way is still there. The Santa Fe forces are working on other parts of the lines and making no attempt to operate in the disputed strip of land. Right of Way Agent H. H. Morrison has been in the field several times in an endeavor to straighten the trouble.

SHOPS TO BE REOPENED.

Orders have been received from General Manager Auger for reopening the Southern Pacific shops at Kern Monday. All the men will return to work pending a final settlement of all matters in dispute. The conference committee returned from San Francisco last night.

CUMNOCK RECEPTION.

One of the features of the reception given by the faculty of the Cumnock School Friday evening, was a reading by Miss Alice Atwood on "A Book on the Scotchmen," Robert Browning. Miss Atwood is teacher of dramatic art in the school.

LOCATORS POST NOTICE.

Last night local parties posted a no-

ing effort to ascertain if some one else might be charged with the crime.

LOOKS BLACK FOR SCOFIELD.

Scofield, who is now here in jail, and who made the confession in the Whittier escape cases, is somewhat reticent. He tends to dawn upon him that he will likely be hung or go to prison for life.

Sheriff Coburn says that young Crawley has been captured at Merced, and that an trial is to be held in that city this month, where he will be held for trial. But as yet, the other suspect, Frank Ritchie, has not been apprehended, although he was thought to have been located at Alameda a few days ago.

Up to Christmas only about 100 car-loads of oranges had been shipped from here this season. A year ago three times as many had been shipped.

Sheriff Coburn, a deputy for the Highgate district.

I. H. Merrill, a crazy man, who has not thus far been able to tell the officers just where he comes from, was taken into custody today, and in all probability he will be sent to the Highland asylum.

CORONA.

CIRCLE CITY NOTES.

CORONA, Jan. 2.—The Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Aid Association will go to Riverside Sunday on a special train to take charge of the funeral of Andrew F. Petersen, who was murdered.

Miss De Pencier gave a Leap Year party last evening at her home on Washburn street, in honor of the High School football team.

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CORONA.

a "Unique" sale know
are advertised that
ans just what it says.

e Sale
Suits....

to be extravagance
average of One-Third
he reductions are de-
units to the woman
suits produced this
adcloths and Novelty
ats and skirts. Indi-
here. Prices as fol-

s Suits \$10.00
s Suits \$17.50
s Suits \$27.50
s Suits \$32.50

les Reduced.

plain, military
cases amount
a quarter or
garment. For
kets into three

re marked \$7.50.
re marked \$10.00.
re marked \$15.00.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
Two Nights Only **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY** **Jan. 7-8**

MRS. LANGTRY

Supported by the IMPERIAL THEATER COMPANY OF LONDON
In Avery Fendall's Modern Comedy **THE BRIDES**, Main 70; Home 70.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
ONLY PATTI CONCERT

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9th, 1904—8:15

Madame ADELINA PATTI

THE DUCHESS CEDERSTROM
DIRECTION ROBERT GRAU (Incorporated)
Management MARCUS B. MAYER

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR: **MISS CLARA CUNNINGHAM**, Harpist;
MISS VERA MARGLIANI, Violinist;
MR. WILFRED VIRGO, Tenor;
SIGNOR ROMUALDO RAPICO, Conductor

PRICES: LOWER FLOOR, \$6.00; DRESS CIRCLE, \$8.00; \$10.00; \$12.00;
BOX SEATS, \$10.00 EACH.
Seats on sale **TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6**; Phone Main 70, Home 70.

MASON OPERAHOUSE—
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 8, AT 2 O'CLOCK
THIRD CONCERT
SEASON 1903-1904
HARLEY HAMILTON, DIRECTOR

Soloist—MR. HERBERT RITCHIE, Violin Virtuoso.

Solo and single seats now on sale. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.50. Tel—Street M. 70; Home 70.

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TONIGHT, All Week, Matinee Saturday
12th annual appearance of the Greatest of all Swedish-American Comedy

YON YONSON

With NELSE ERICKSON as YON

THE GREAT LOG JAM, the Lumber Camp in Midwinter, The Funny Irish Widow, The Lumberman's Quotidien. A Laugh to Every Line, and the Lines are Close Together.

PRICES: 50c, 75c, 50c.

THE WEEK—Return of JAMES NEILL and the NEILL COMPANY in "A BACHELOR'S REVENGE."

ORPHEUM—Modern Vaudeville—Tonight

SPRING ST., Between Second and Third.

EVERY NIGHT MATINEES—SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

Great Orpheum Road Show MARTIN REICH

MECHANICAL DOG PANTOMIME, including "Caesar," the Mind-Reading Poodle.

FOUR NIGHTS, Hercules Marvels.

ELIZABETH MURRAY, in Songs and Stories.

ED. F. REYNARD, Incomparable Ventriloquist.

MECHANO-MUSICIAN STREET SINGERS.

BOBBY LINDFIELD, in an Amusing and Original Creation.

EDGAROFF and GORDON, Musical Laundry Makers.

ALBERT and MILLAR, Club Singers and Cornetists.

HENRI HUMBERTY, European Comedy Juggler.

EVINGENS—10c, 25c and 50c. MATINEES—10c, 25c and 50c. PHONES 1447.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—**MAIN ST.**, Between First and Second.

WEEK COMMENCING **SUNDAY Matinee, Jan. 3**

EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES—SUNDAY, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

Henry B. Morris Presents MR. W. J. HOLMES in the Beautiful Pastoral Play

One Night in June

A sweet, wholesome story of country life. Large cast of Metropolitan artists supporting the

GRACE TURNER NEW AND ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES

NEXT WEEK—**THE MINISTER'S SON**.

EVINGENS—10c, 25c, 50c and 75c. PHONES—Home 418; Sunset, Main 1907.

CHUTES—Park, Theater, Zoo, Midway—**CHUTES**

Special Attractions for Today (Sunday)

WEER RASTUS BROWN AND MISS JEMIMA JONES, THE GRACEFUL COON, CAKE-WALK IN WATER SHOES ON THE LAKE.

King of Byrnes Lion Trainers. FIGHTERS WITH FERCE FIGHTERS.

MISS LADIES MILITARY BAND will render their popular PROMENADE CONCERTS

GENERAL and SPECIAL.

Theater Programme

GRANDE OPERA, Eclectic Comedians.

EDWARD STYLING, Charming Southerners.

EDWARD BENNETT, Sweet Solists Supreme.

EDWARD, Monologe Artist.

LADDY, Song and Dance Artist.

Conducted with a Comedic Sketch by MORGAN AND MORGAN.

Bottoms Up Comedy and Gags. GENERAL ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

WALDECK'S CASINO THEATER—**J. E. WALDECK**, Mgr.

MATINEES—TODAY—Popular Prices, 25c and 50c. TONIGHT—LAST TIMES OF

"Pousse Cafe" and "Anthony and Cleopatra"

Beginning **TOMORROW NIGHT**

Sound of the series of WEBER & FIELD'S Musical Burlesques presenting the height of

"**FIDDLE DEE DEE**"

BARTY REED, BUBB and GADY, TOM PERSS, EDITH MASON, CASINO GUARDIANS—**Both Prices 50c.**

EDEN MUSEUM—**344 South Spring St.** J. E. WALDECK

PHOTO—MAIN 50c; HOME 50c. FAMOUS GROUPS FROM THE EDEN MUSEUM.

TONIGHT—**LAST TIMES OF AN ABSOLUTE AMUSEMENT INNOVATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.** Admission 10 cents.

Open Daily from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m.

BROADWAY THEATER—**SIXTH AND BROADWAY**.

CLARK, MORAL VAUDEVILLE for ladies, gentlemen and children. Every afternoon and evening. This week Oro and Oro, Coulter and Carnes, Tandy and Ody, Kinsella, Brown, and School, Montgomery in new illustrated songs. New pictures.

PRICES—Evenings 10c and 50c; Matinees 10c.

less Than Half Price

Ornaments

Beautiful jet, steel, gilt

and rhinestone ornaments;

entire stock; regular prices

25c to \$4.00; marked down

for January, 12-20 to \$2.00.

Ribbons

Perfectly exquisite fancy

fancy ribbons; regular

\$1.00 and \$1.25 and \$1.50

the yard; 6 and 7 inches

broad; all latest fancy

ribbons; marked down for

January to 25c.

TALKS WITH CITIZENS.

constant agitation against De-

Hawley, Murphy and Cowen,

police department generally, is

hard on Edwards & Wreden,

that Edwards & Wreden are

bad men.

"I have known Hawley and Murphy

a long time," continued Mr. Everhardy,

"and you cannot make me believe those

men are bad when they went to

the Choisters. These men are

becoming very tired of this unnecessary

hounding and howling. I have known

Chief Elton a long time, and consider

him a fine officer and a splendid man,

capable of great things.

As I said, I have known Murphy and Hawley

for many years.

They have been here for a long time,

and they are good officers.

I consider them splendid

and men of excellent, brave officers

and good servants.

"Furthermore, I am not at all in

sympathy with this constant hounding,

and I am not at all in sympathy with

the Choisters. These men are

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For instance, if this everlasting

beaters.

H. C. WYATT,
Lessee and Manager.

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PRICES: 50c, 75c, 50c.

elligence.

T-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

DODD HIVE, No. 2, L.O.T.M.

A pell-mell's parade and water

A program was rendered

was a drill given by the Indian

which was greatly enjoyed

by the large assembly present.

A number of the ladies formed a

the parade and, appropriately

the sum. Refreshments were

during the evening and dancing

ended in until midnight.

Chapter, No. 171, L.O.T.M.

Hall last Tuesday evening.

Matron, Mrs. Nannie Whitehead

as installing officer; Matron,

V. Hardin; Patron, P. S. Ven-

Assessor, Mrs. Anna H. Stoll;

Conductress, Mrs. C. Grassell

Mrs. Lindsey; Treasurer,

Marshal, W. C. Cleghorn;

Mrs. Mary Brown, Organ-

izer; Rogers, Ada, Mrs. G.

Ruth, Mrs. S. Venables

Mrs. E. Rogers; Martha, Mrs.

Electa, Mrs. Leeds; Warner,

Wester; Benson, Mrs. G.

The closing of the installation

the retiring Matron, Mrs.

Whitehead, was presented, on be-

the members of the staff, with

some gold pin emblematic

of the Matron. After the

the members and their

were invited to the banque

where an elegant collation was

them, prepared especially by

Mrs. M. V. Fisher enter-

a number of their friends New

night at their residence on

a programme con-

and vocal entertainments

and recitations were rendered

the guests. Games and

were also indulged in and re-

ments were served before depart-

Whiteside of Kansas is visiting

beach, the guest of his brother,

Whiteside, the man of Santa Ana is visiting

his niece, Mrs. George Cate, for

days.

Tuesday, accompanied by

left for her home in Pier-

Wednesday, after a pleasant

with her mother, Mrs. A. D.

Coffey Maher left last Sunday

in Francisco, where she will re-

the guest of her mother, Mrs. C.

for a short time.

members of the Congregation

have extended a call to Rev.

M. Morrison of Plymouth

St. Paul, Minn.

RETTY Christmas eve part

held at the home of Senator

Ventura, avenue, where

a number of their young

at an elaborate Christmas

Those present were Misses

McDonald, Mrs. Sibley, Ida

Marie Conklin, Adelaide Orr,

Neil Baker, Will Neal, Rob-

ert

Mrs. GRAHAM'S

ICK HAIR RESTORER

Restores original color to gray

hair in ten days, making the hair

new and beautiful. For medium

dark brown and black hair not

more than one-third gray.

Clear as water. Guaranteed

price, \$1.00. Druggists,

dressers, or by express prop'd.

Interesting book, "About the

hair," sent free.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham

53 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

OPS FALLING HAIR

is no need for losing one's

Mrs. Gervaise Graham's

secret—

CATIO HAIR GROWER

falling hair and grows hair

and hair never fails to be effective.

If your hair is falling out,

Catio Hair Grower.

Mrs. Gervaise Graham's

preparations for all drugs, cosmetics,

and Mrs. Gervaise Graham's

method of treatment given

the Hydro-Vac and Hygienic Skin

WEAVING HAIR HAIR

53 South Broadway.

Foot-Form Shoes

\$7

Footwear

WE MAKE IT A

MATTER OF PRIME

CONCERN

to get the best quality

material to put in our

own make of shoes and

also to select other

lines from noted makers

of good footwear.

Foot-Form and Hanan

Shoes \$5 to \$7.

No. 52 (so easy to the

feet) Shoes \$5 to \$7

also repaired by skilled

shoemakers.

W. E. CUNNINGHAM.

North and Broadway

JANUARY 3, 1904.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1904.

Los Angeles Sunday Times. II

January Sale.

Do not miss reading our announcements for a single day during this sale. Hardly an item in the store but what will be radically reduced sometime within the next few weeks.

Sale of Suits.

Do not infer because many of these prices are cut exactly half that there is any question about these garments—in materials and workmanship, in style and design, they are unquestionably correct.

At About Half.

Second Floor, Front.

Black Serge Suit, blouse front, collarless jacket trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta silk and braid. Sold regularly at \$25.00. Sale price \$12.50.

Black Broadcloth Suit, Eton jacket, trimmed with Persian braid, taffeta silk lined. Sold regularly at \$30.00. Sale price \$15.00.

Blue and white mixture Cheviot Cloth Walking Suit, blouse front coat with long skirt effect and large cape, taffeta silk lined. Sold regularly at \$30.00. Sale price \$18.50.

Mannish cloth Suit of gray mixed stripe, collarless coat with tight fitting back and belt, trimmed with stitched bands of cloth and braid, sold regularly at \$30.00. Sale price \$20.00.

Navy blue Etamine Suit, blouse front collarless jacket, trimmed with silk braid and ornaments. Sold regularly at \$35.00. Sale price \$20.00.

Black Voile Suit, blouse front Eton jacket, trimmed with black and white stitching and ornaments. Sold regularly at \$45.00. Sale price \$25.00.

Tan and blue mixture Basket Cloth Suit, lined all through with taffeta silk, trimmed with stitched bands of silk. Sold regularly at \$60.00. Sale price \$30.00.

Blue Etamine Dress, taffeta silk lined, trimmed with lace, heavy braid and panne velvet. Sold regularly at \$70.00. Sale price \$35.00.

Leather Goods Reduced.

First Floor—Left Aisle.

Soft Cases of sole leather, steel frame, hand sewed and lined, full 24 inch size, in brown and russet. Sold regularly at \$9.50 each. Clearance Sale price \$6.50.

Chataline Bags in alligator, seal, walrus and powdered seal. Our regular price from \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. Clearance Sale price \$2.00.

Card Case Holders in black, brown, green and red. Our regular price \$1.00 each. Clearance Sale price \$2.00.

Imported Opera Bags and Reception Bags in different styles. Our regular price from \$9.50 to \$12.00 each. Clearance Sale price 1-2 Value.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

Today we announce the culmination of six months of earnest effort. Before you had ceased to congratulate yourselves upon the remarkable Muslin Underwear values which we offered last June, our buyers were planning for this sale. It is the one event which is never absent from the minds of our Muslin Underwear men. The buying and selling of the year is planned so as to make possible this collection of goods and these remarkable prices.

January Underwear Sale

When you read the prices which we append for your consideration, please bear in mind that raw cotton is higher today than at any time since the Civil War—that the wages paid to the expert operators who make these garments are higher than last year. Then you may well marvel at the littleness of our pricing.

5000 Samples—Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Corset Covers, Drawers

On Sale at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Less Than Regular Prices.

You will find this stock the largest and most complete we have ever gathered for special selling.

You will find every garment, irrespective of price, to be well made, on good lines.

You will find many new and novel patterns and individual schemes of trimming and ornamentation.

While we always name low prices in our Muslin Underwear sales, it is not at the expense of quality—every garment in this assortment is of the same quality as those in our regular stock.

Second Floor—North Aisle.

Corset Covers.

We show every quality of Gown from those that sell at 75¢ up to \$15 and they are all priced at practically half—that is the 75¢ gown is now 40¢ and the \$15 gown is now \$7.50. These Corset Covers are shown both in the plain, tight fitting style and in the French effects.

You will find many styles to select from in Corset Covers that sell at 50¢, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50, \$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50, \$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50, \$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50, \$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50, \$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50, \$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50, \$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50, \$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50, \$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday,

Vol. 45, No. 31.

Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Twenty-Third Year.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

NEWS SERVICE.—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; 2000 lines of news daily.

TELEGRAMS.—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section; 70 cents a month, or \$8.00 a year; Daily and Sunday, 75¢ a year; Sunday, 25¢; Magazine, 75¢.

STORM CIRCULATION.—Daily net average for 1904, 150,000; for 1903, 150,725; for 1902, 150,725; for 1901, 150,725; for 1900, 150,725; for 1899, 150,725; for 1898, 150,725; for 1897, 150,725; for 1896, 150,725; for 1895, 150,725; for 1894, 150,725; for 1893, 150,725; for 1892, 150,725; for 1891, 150,725; for 1890, 150,725; for 1889, 150,725; for 1888, 150,725; for 1887, 150,725; for 1886, 150,725; for 1885, 150,725; for 1884, 150,725; for 1883, 150,725; for 1882, 150,725; for 1881, 150,725; for 1880, 150,725; for 1879, 150,725; for 1878, 150,725; for 1877, 150,725; for 1876, 150,725; for 1875, 150,725; for 1874, 150,725; for 1873, 150,725; for 1872, 150,725; for 1871, 150,725; for 1870, 150,725; for 1869, 150,725; for 1868, 150,725; for 1867, 150,725; for 1866, 150,725; for 1865, 150,725; for 1864, 150,725; for 1863, 150,725; for 1862, 150,725; for 1861, 150,725; for 1860, 150,725; for 1859, 150,725; for 1858, 150,725; for 1857, 150,725; for 1856, 150,725; for 1855, 150,725; for 1854, 150,725; 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thoroughly cover this great field. The Times, republic, and, needless to say, the Times is right. Hundreds of illustrations and many articles which this edition contains are subject of the industries of Mexico, undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the country, as well as reflect upon the fact that such an old standard as the Los Angeles Times is still standing.

"A Marvel."

Orange Post: The Los Angeles Times, on Saturday, Dec. 26, is a special edition devoted to Mexico, our sister republic on the south. It was a marvel. It is hard to imagine anything could be more complete. Why, a man can get a very good knowledge of that country by reading this number of The Times.

"A Mine of Information."

Alhambra Advocate, Dec. 26: The "American Number" of the Los Angeles Times, issued on Sunday morning, December 26, was a new departure in journalism, inasmuch as it was not complete description of the country, its resources, its people, its many great and important interests, all well written and presented by special writers in the different sections covered. The editorials, a mine of information about Mexico, which is all well communicated. It was a benefit for the many readers of The Times.

"Humboldt," also "The Old Stand": Santa Ana Bulletin, Dec. 26: The Los Angeles Times got out a "Mexican Edition" last Saturday.

My sister republic from the time up to the present time was written and portrayed in The Times' columns. The number was "a marvel," and we wouldn't be a bit surprised if The Times doesn't continue to do business at the same, or for several years to come.

B. CHASE PIANO

Will fill the home with delight.

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Annual Clearance Sale Women's Fine Garments



Justice is blind—appearances don't count with her—facts do.

So is fabric-worth. Appearances are the property of some shoddy goods. Worth demands wear. So do we. That's why we handle Fisher's Chevrols—the toughest, softest Chevrols the England can boast. Fisher has never handled an inch of goods in which anyone could find a trace of shoddy. A black Fisher-Chevrolet would make a good coat, and if we made it, it would cost you but gas. We still have a nice selection of spring patterns.

BAUER & KROHN
Established 1865
126-128 S. Spring St. 114½ S. Main
Phones: John 3116, Home 2862



Free
Trial
At...
Home

Compressed Air Washing Machines, save
time, save labor, save clothes. A
free demonstration at your home.

JAMES SCOTT, General Agent,
Phone Home 2821, 1813 Magnolia Avenue.



**GIFT-BOOK—A Guide to Health and How to
Keep Well, by Dr. T. Foo Yuen and his
wife, Dr. L. Ling. Give a gift-book without
asking a question.**

**THE FOOL & WING HER CO.,
520 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.**

**DECEMBER STOCK OF
Edison Gold Moulded Records**

**NOW IN
Privileges given to listeners to records
recorded before date of choice. 17**

EDISONIA TALKING MACHINE CO.

205 South Main St., Los Angeles.

Legal.

Notice of Stockholders' Meet-

ing.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
annual meeting of the stockholders of Imperial
Water Company, Inc., will be held at the
regularly appointed place of business of the
company in the Southern California Savings
Bank building, 122½ S. Spring Street, on the
corner of Spring and 122½ Streets, in the city of Los
Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California,
on Saturday, January 10, 1904, at 10 o'clock
A.M., for the purpose of electing a
board of directors to serve for the year next
following, and for the transaction of such
other business as may regularly come
before the meeting. By order of the board of
directors.**

[Seal.]

H. JEVNE, Secretary.

Notice of Stockholders Meet-

ing.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES:

**Take Notice: That the annual meeting of the
stockholders of The Farmers & Merchants
National Bank of Los Angeles will be held at
the regular place of business of the bank,
122½ S. Spring Street, in the city of Los
Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California,
on Saturday, January 10, 1904, at 10 o'clock
A.M., for the purpose of electing a
board of directors to serve for the year next
following, and for the transaction of such
other business as may be brought before
said stockholders.**

**Dated at Los Angeles, California, December
26th, 1903.**

CHARLES SEYLER,

Chairman.



ALL FURS REDUCED
ABOUT ONE-HALF.
ALL HEAVY VESTING
WAISTS CUT ONE-HALF.
ALL SATINE PETTICOATS
CUT ONE-THIRD.
WOOL AND VELVET WAISTS
CUT ONE-THIRD.

All Women's Coats Reduced.

\$7.50 to \$10.00 coats \$5.00.
\$12.50 to \$18.00 coats \$9.75.
\$20.00 to \$25.00 coats \$14.75.
\$35.00 to \$50.00 coats \$25.00.

Few of these coats are alike. They are
entirely this season's latest designs. Come in
in short, medium, or long lengths. Made of
the most approved materials.

All Walking Suits Reduced.

\$12.50 to \$20.00 walking suits \$9.75.
\$20.00 to \$25.00 walking suits \$14.75.
\$28.00 to \$35.00 walking suits \$20.00.

All Dress Suits Reduced.

All \$18.00 to \$25.00 dress suits \$12.75.
All \$25.00 to \$45.00 dress suits \$24.75.
All \$50.00 to \$75.00 dress suits \$34.75.

All Separate Skirts Reduced.

Our entire stock of dress and walking skirts greatly reduced in price. In addition to these general reductions we have made up special lots of odd skirts to sell as follows:

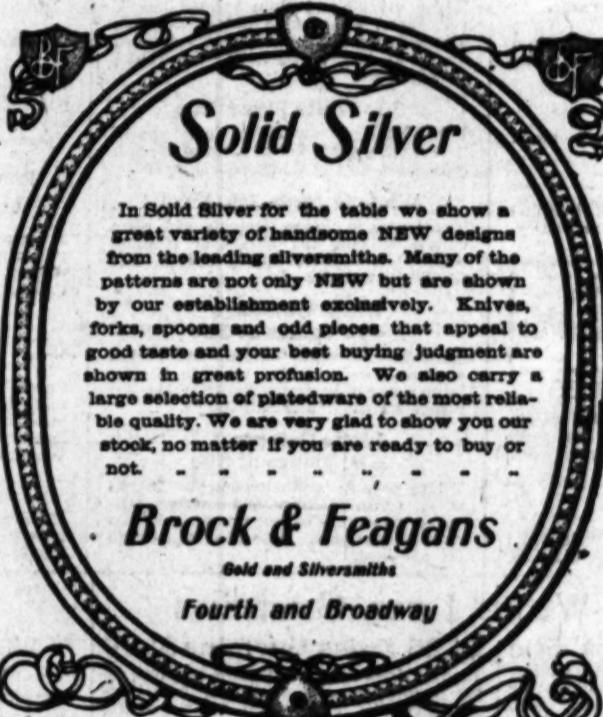
\$6.50 to \$10.00 Skirts \$4.85.

These are odd lines, all new, stylish skirts,
both dress and walking lengths, big variety
of materials.

\$10.00 to \$12.50 Skirts \$7.45.

Odd lines in skirts, this season's styles, some
of them \$10.00, others \$12.50 values, both walk-
ing and dress lengths. Your choice Monday \$7.45.

B. B. HENSHEY,
Corner Third and Broadway.



Brock & Feagans
Gold and Silversmiths

Fourth and Broadway

NO perfume, but clean, sweet scented lines
—laundered by the—

PALACE LAUNDRY

INC.

241-243-245 E. 5TH ST.

—Phones 1924—

NEAT CLEAN

CARPETS

Our stock in this line is complete.

Wilton, Velvets, Axminsters, Body

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain.

We are the first firm in Los Angeles to

show our spring styles.

Good Brussels Carpet sewed, laid

and lined \$6 per yard.

WAIST SNAPS FOR MONDAY SHOPPERS

Those who have the foresight to come
to this when shopping time will
be well rewarded by saving money on
waists. We offer beautiful washable
waists in the newest styles, all tailor made
and perfect in fit and finish, at reductions
of one-third and more. Mercerized vest-
ings, madras, cheviots, brocades, etc.

Worth \$3.50, now \$2.00
Worth \$5.00, now \$3.00
Worth \$6.50, now \$4.00
Worth \$7.50, now \$5.00

We also call attention to our swell line of
handsome silk waists of the finest quality.
Standard blacks and whites in the newest
styles at very reasonable prices.

MACHIN SHIRT COMPANY
124½ S. SPRING STREET

Should 1904

Prove as satisfactory as 1903 we will be well satisfied—but, being leap year, we have reason to believe it will be even better, and we are prepared for it. Our stock is complete and we are prepared to furnish your house while you wait.

**Broadway Drapery
& Furniture Co.,**
447 S. BROADWAY.

FOR NOBBY GOODS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AT RIGHT PRICES

**"IT PAYS TO TRADE
ON SIXTH ST."**

WITH

LYON MCKINNEY & SMITH

210-212 WEST SIXTH ST. (6 FLOORS)

BETWEEN SPRING AND BROADWAY.

FURNITURE

Our five floors are crowded with the
best the eastern factories produce—

Weathered and Golden Pine.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple.

**THE STORE THAT DOES
THE BUSINESS
AND
MAKES THE PRICES**

RUGS

We are proud of our line and the
way we show them.

We carry all the best goods.

Wiltons, Ardwicks, Velvets, Axminsters,
Body Brussels, Tapestry, Pro-
Brussels, Ingrain, all sizes.

DRAPERIES

New effects in spring patterns.

Portieres \$2.00 to \$50.00.

Lace Curtains .90 to \$30.00.

Everything you need.

DAY, JANUARY 3, 1904.

WANTED—
Situations, Personal.

WANTED—A COMPETENT woman wishes sewing in families; \$1.50 per day; phone Home 677.

WANTED—POSITION BY TIME. 4 to 5 hours daily, chamber maids, housekeepers. Address A. P. COOK, OFFICE.

WANTED—LADY WISHES to act as reader or companion to couple. Address M. S. COOK, OFFICE.

WANTED—POSITION WITH AGENT, M. M. 2111 WESLEY ST.

WANTED—POSITION IN A STORE young woman of experience, good references. Address O. box 24, FICE.

WANTED—WORK TOGETHER WITH CHILDREN; work reasonable. AVE.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER housekeeper for widow, two children. Address 1616 E. 27th ST.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG housekeeper for widow, two children. Address 1616 E. 27th ST.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED place an cook or general business wages. Address O. box 69, FICE.

WANTED—BY LADY OF GOOD position, as housekeeper; house preferred. Address 200 N. 2nd ST.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING and mending; also special services reasonable. 3320 W. 2nd ST.

WANTED—CAN FURNISH ALL CLOTHING. 311 N. SPRING, room 5. Phone 288.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED house for invalid or invalid child. 311 N. SPRING.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT woman, day work in families. 512 N. 2nd ST.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL housekeeper to assist with housework neat and clean. Call 162 W. 27th ST.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good references. 162 W. 28th ST.

WANTED—LADY WANTS POSITION AS TEACHER. 215 FIFTH ST.

FOR SALE—2 YEAR OLD MARE, 1000 pounds, broke to drive and ride. 215 FIFTH ST.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A WAITRESS, chambermaid, or service dress. P. box 61, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SEWING IN DRESSMAKER'S shop. 215 FIFTH ST.

WANTED—JEWISH GIRL WANTS day work; day work sleep. 215 FIFTH ST.

WANTED—VISITING MAID TO TENDING, REPAIRING, SHOPPING; car drives A. 432 S. HILL.

WANTED—SITUATION IN BECKHAM'S, 1616 E. 27th ST. or 2nd ST. or 21st ST. or Main 256.

WANTED—POSITION BY COMPETENT woman, day work in families. 1616 E. 27th ST.

WANTED—DARNING AND MEN family by the hour. 162 S. GRACE PL.

WANTED—DAY WORK, WASHING, ironing, laundry. Phone Main 288.

WANTED—BY GIRL POSITION, laundry. ANNIE CHAMPION.

WANTED—DAY'S WORK, IRONING or housework. Phone RUE.

WANTED—WIDOW WITH CHILD POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. 222 W. 2nd ST.

WANTED—WOMAN WANTS THE DAY. Phone BLUE 777.

WANTED—
Situations, Male and Female.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE work on small ranch; house and barn; wife is raised. Address 1616 E. 27th ST.

WANTED—CONTRACTOR, WORLD FAMOUS IN CHORUS CHOIR QUARTET.

WANTED—WASHING AND DRYING AT HOME. MRS. CUMMING.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. PHONE Main 200.

WANTED—LADY WOULD LIKE TO DINE AND DANCE. Address O. box 8.

WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE care of woman. MRS. MORSE.

WANTED—ONE-HALF DAY POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Address FICE.

WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES making and children's work. 215 W. 27th ST.

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Liners.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Miscellaneous.
FOR SALE-BUSINESS CHANCES—General merchandise consisting of hardware, stores, groceries, furniture, clothing and crockery, monthly sales over \$10,000; will sell for \$10,000; no better proposition in Southern California.

Book and stationery store in business center, cheap rent; long lease, stock will be sold for \$2000.

Business in choice location in business center, cheap rent; good trade established trade, \$1000; this is a first-class proposition and is a bargain.

Harness, implement and bicycle business in Southern city, Los Angeles stock will be sold for \$1000; want to sell half interest only.

Laundry—One of the best equipped and up-to-date laundries in the city; well established business, will sell all or half interest.

Cream and confectionery business with well equipped plant, good trade, \$1000; want to sell all or half interest.

One-half of controlling interest in four-tenths of a business; monthly sales over \$10,000; trade constantly increasing, \$10,000; will give and require references.

Want partner with \$5000 to \$6000 in printing and engraving business; well established business, will have half or more business; will give and require references.

Saloon—No better location in business center, no fixtures, cheap rent, long lease, can be bought right.

Creamery strictly up to date, and dairy with 50 cows near Los Angeles.

We deal only in legitimate business characterized by having merit and can stand rigid inspection.

LINDEN LAND CO., 208 Byrne Bldg. 2

FOR SALE— WHOLE OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CANDY STORES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; LONG LEASE, CHEAPEST RENT IN LOS ANGELES INVESTIGATE.

ADDRESS L. BOX 2, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER CHANCES. \$10,000—Salon, best corner in city.

\$1000—Grocery, delivery wagon.

\$1000—Restaurant, best location in city.

\$1000—Restaurant doing excellent business.

\$1000—Restaurant doing good business; must sell.

Bakery: one of the oldest stands in the city.

Bakery doing fine business.

Bakery, grocery, printing, etc.

Cigar stand: must sell.

Delicacy store: good running business.

Delicacy store, and location.

Hardware, bicycle repairing, etc.

Blacksmith, carriage and wagon fac-

tils—Horseshoeing shop.

Employment agency.

We are looking for a business of any kind and some; we have some new chances of all descriptions.

JOHN H. BROWN, 207 South Broadway.

OUR COMMON SENSE.

These are "cast-off" businesses, just the sort of "cast-off" business. Better get a business that every Tom, Dick and Harry has got. We have a list of 1000 opportunities, so far neglected in Los Angeles. We can furnish you with a list of fifty different kinds of businesses, from \$1000 to \$10,000, from \$5 to \$1000, from \$100 to \$1000, and adapted for all kinds and conditions of business. All you have to do is to take a look at our list and I will tell you what the income will be. Give us your references; price \$25. Address, O. box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CORPORATION, COMPOSED OF Detroit and Saginaw capitalists, manufacturing and general trade established and American trade established, desire connection with competent man to superintend with a view to expanding business. Address, compensation \$3000. Michigan.

FOR SALE—AGENTS REPRESENTING five food eastern factories, with \$400 guaranteed income, will sell half interest in each of these factories, and will buy the other half. We handle more of this kind of business than any other in the city. You can go to us; we can locate you in any class of business you wish. YOUNG & JOHNSON & CO., 208 Byrne Bldg. 2.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; profits over 10 per cent., and business growing rapidly; good location; central to all business; owner obliged to leave city. Call at 208 Byrne Bldg. 2.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD BUSINESS. \$1000—Established business, good location; cheap and better; better than late or cotto-
n. Address, O. box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—ALL OR ONE-HALF INTEREST in one of the best real estate offices in the city; good location; good business; must sell. Address, O. box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER CHANCES. \$10,000—Salon, best corner in city.

\$1000—Grocery, delivery wagon.

\$1000—Restaurant, best location in city.

\$1000—Restaurant doing excellent business.

\$1000—Restaurant doing good business; must sell.

Bakery: one of the oldest stands in the city.

Bakery doing fine business.

Bakery, grocery, printing, etc.

Cigar stand: must sell.

Delicacy store: good running business.

Delicacy store, and location.

Hardware, bicycle repairing, etc.

Blacksmith, carriage and wagon fac-

tils—Horseshoeing shop.

Employment agency.

We are looking for a business of any kind and some; we have some new chances of all descriptions.

JOHN H. BROWN, 207 South Broadway.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER CHANCES. \$10,000—Salon, best corner in city.

\$1000—Grocery, delivery wagon.

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FOR SALE

Hotels and Lodging-houses.

Liners.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 25-ROOM HOTEL in the city. 25 rooms, good carpets, 2 years old, ready to want it, come in Monday or Tuesday. \$10,000.00. Call or write to J. C. FLOYD, Member, L. A. Board, 24-26 Main, upstairs.

FOR SALE—12 rooms; rent \$20; lease; good location; no reason for selling; price \$100.

Best location in city, 21 rooms; clear bill money; 5 years' lease.

We offer good buys this week.

CRAIG & BAKER,

201 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$40,000; 60 ROOMS, HOTEL, built in San Joaquin Valley, the best between San Jose and Sacramento; gas, gas, electric light, sewer; all for rent; good water; complete in way; large hotel in the place and doing well; good location; we can rely on condition of health; this is certainly a good chance for someone to go into hotel business. C. S. HUFF, 201 Long Beach.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, all prices, all locations.

Here are a few of the best bargains on the market.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, 24 rooms, clean, rent only \$10; 21 rooms, \$12; 18 rooms, \$10; 22 rooms, \$12; 20 rooms, \$10; 25 rooms, \$12; 26 rooms, \$12; 28 rooms, \$12; 30 rooms, \$12; 32 rooms, \$12; 34 rooms, \$12; 36 rooms, \$12; 38 rooms, \$12; 40 rooms, \$12; 42 rooms, \$12; 44 rooms, \$12; 46 rooms, \$12; 48 rooms, \$12; 50 rooms, \$12; 52 rooms, \$12; 54 rooms, \$12; 56 rooms, \$12; 58 rooms, \$12; 60 rooms, \$12; 62 rooms, \$12; 64 rooms, \$12; 66 rooms, \$12; 68 rooms, \$12; 70 rooms, \$12; 72 rooms, \$12; 74 rooms, \$12; 76 rooms, \$12; 78 rooms, \$12; 80 rooms, \$12; 82 rooms, \$12; 84 rooms, \$12; 86 rooms, \$12; 88 rooms, \$12; 90 rooms, \$12; 92 rooms, \$12; 94 rooms, \$12; 96 rooms, \$12; 98 rooms, \$12; 100 rooms, \$12; 102 rooms, \$12; 104 rooms, \$12; 106 rooms, \$12; 108 rooms, \$12; 110 rooms, \$12; 112 rooms, \$12; 114 rooms, \$12; 116 rooms, \$12; 118 rooms, \$12; 120 rooms, \$12; 122 rooms, \$12; 124 rooms, \$12; 126 rooms, \$12; 128 rooms, \$12; 130 rooms, \$12; 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The Drama—Plays, Plays and Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

AT THE THEATERS.

THIS is to be a week of splendid attractions at most of the theaters, chief interest centering in the appearance of Mrs. Langtry, the world-famous "Jersey Lily," at the Mason Operahouse.

Mrs. Langtry appears at the Mason Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, presenting for the first time in this city, a new comedy by Percy Kendall, entitled, "Mrs. Deering's Divorce." This production had a run of several weeks at the Savoy Theater, New York, earlier in the season.

Mrs. Langtry has won general recognition as a capable actress, but her

pleasant reflections of "The Good Old Summer."

The story tells a tale of the quaint countryfolk of Vermont, the first act being laid in the picturesque town of Barre. The second act shows a gambling establishment in the Bronx, owned by George H. Hoffman, who is in church scene, and finally the auditor is taken back to the old Vermont farm on another "Night in June."

The cast is headed by Miss Susette Williams, this season making her fifth starring tour. The management assert that they will bring a whole carload of electrical and scenic effects.

Casino.

The first bill which Manager Waldeck presented met with marked favor, and commencing tomorrow night, he will offer "Fiddle Dee Dee," a Weber

Orchestrion's magic to the tune of parting from their coin.

Edith Mason will be seen in the character role of "Mrs. Waldorf Meadowbrook," which is said to include some good vocal numbers. Tom Perse is fixed up as "Hoffman Barr," a man about town.

Matinees Saturday and Sunday only.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum Road Show commences its annual visitation at the Spring-street vaudeville theater tomorrow night. If it is as good as last year, it is worth the money.

It consists of a large variety of acts, and the management aim to select only "top liners," according to show-bill talk.

An original animal act is given by Merian's dogs. These canines are poodles and fox-terriers, and they enact a play all by themselves. Their

Chutes Park.

The Chutes management will offer a new departure in calke-walks this afternoon and evening, a cake-walk in water shoes being given on the lake.

A vaudeville programme will be presented in the theater. Claude Kelly is the headliner, and others are Leslie Stirling, soubrette, Cora Mentz, jazz singer, and monologue; Eddie, singing and dancing comedian, and Morgan and Morgan, in a sketch.

Other attractions are Miko Bolaski, Syrian lion tamer; the James's Ladies Laundry Band in a present collection, and the regular shows of the Midway.

—

Mrs. Langtry's Ambitions

A member of Mrs. Langtry's aggregation was in town last week, to say that she has two ambitions, one

of which will be gratified before

of continental Europe. Her South American trip will include a stay of several days in Panama and Colon.

—

One on Barney.

Barney Bernard tells a good one on himself, happening when he was just beginning to work up in the theatrical business. He was working for the firm of Hurtig & Seaman, in New York.

According to the victim: "I got a message from home one night to come with my make-up and wardrobe, and it was to go to a show. I did not go to Tuxedo Hall, where I would appear before a fashionable club. I was to receive \$10, and as I needed the money, I ever man did, I jumped at the chance."

"On the programme with me was a famous headliner in vaudeville. I took no especial notice of this, and

atrical managers, not only because so many shekels are being diverted towards the music halls, but because the theatrical manager is to sit at the top of the heap, above the high and mighty Lord Chamberlain, and abide by his sometimes whimsical rules and regulations, whereas the music hall gets a license out for music and dance.

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A Real Sale With a Real Purpose--We Believe it to be the World's Record in Bargains

Annual January Clearance

THE CITY'S GREATEST SALE

Think of \$10 jackets at \$1.95

Think of pretty dress goods 5c yd

Think of 10c embroideries 2c yd

Think of 75c to \$2 curtains 50c

Think of napkins 25c per dozen

Think of a thousand other bargains

in suits, skirts, laces, silks, rugs, spreads, pillows, underwear, corsets, gloves, flannels, linens, sheetings, etc.

All of them odd lines, but all of them desirable, dependable, and wantable.

True, we don't care a fig what becomes of these clearance goods, so long as they go quickly and we can give our attention to incoming stock.

Be sure and read explanation of this sale

8 I-3c Nainsook 5c

Everyone knows the name and uses of nainsook. Everybody uses it. Wonderful clean-up price of odd pieces as to a yard.

35c Walstings 12 I-2c

Odd pieces of fine madras, in dark green with pretty striped effects, one of the most popular materials. Wonderful clean-up price 12c.

18c Flannelettes 7 I-2c

We have gathered together all the pieces of our fine flannelettes. These come in a 36 inch width, but the very best quality manufactured.

18c Outing Flannels 4c

These are odd pieces of one standard 36c outing flannels. They come in a 36 inch width, the very best quality manufactured.

15c Sulting 7 I-2c

Odd pieces of the popular English cheviot with faced back, pretty effects, a favorite material at this season. Wonderful clean-up price at 15c.

25c Cheviots 12 I-2c

This sulting is becoming widely popular in Los Angeles and has become one of our favorite sellers. We have gathered all the pieces and bunched them together to sell at exactly half price. Wonderful clean up at 7c.

Wonder Prices in Dress Materials

Dress Goods 5c Up. Rich Silks 35c Up.

All odd pieces and short lines in our dress goods and silks have been sorted out and marked at the most extraordinary prices that have ever been quoted in this city. Read every item. It is impossible to describe each line as fully as the bargains justify. Every reduction is genuine, every material is first-class and desirable.

75c and \$1.00 Fancy Silks 35c

More than 50 pieces of beautiful, plain and fancy silks, including 24 inch plain taffeta-line, polka-dot granite, white corded poplin, Dressed silks, satin striped silks, etc. Wonderful clean-up price 35c each.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Black Goods 65c

Odd pieces of lovely pure silk crepe de chene, including all the leading colors, such as black, white, castor, tan, light blue, pink, rose, navy, brown, cardinal, lavender, gray. Regular price \$1. Wonderful clean-up 65c.

25c Fancy Walstings 5c

Twenty-five odd pieces of pure fine peau de cygne, a good heavy all silk quality. Comes in black, white, gray, natural, pink, light blue, cardinal, champagne. Wonderful clean-up 5c.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 Fabrics 50c

Odd pieces of handsome, fancy dress goods, including 46-inch albinettes, 44-inch bedford cords, 52-inch Venetian cloths, 32-inch canvas cloth, all wool quality. Regular price \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Wonderful clean-up 50c.

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Fabrics 75c

Odd pieces of the most beautiful, tallest and highest grade dress goods, including swell fancy albinettes, striped novelties, plain zibelines, all stylish colors. Most of them \$1.75 fabrics, wonderful clean-up 75c.

75c Guaranteed Taffets 48c

Odd pieces of our rich, black guaranteed taffets, 21 inches wide, good heavy quality.

50c Black Peau de Soie 45c

Broken pieces of our regular standard 75c black peau de soie, all silk quality; very bright, soft finish. 19-inch width. Wonderful clean-up 45c.

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Broken pieces of our regular standard 75c black peau de soie, all silk quality; very bright, soft finish. 19-inch width. Wonderful clean-up 45c.

\$5.00, \$7.00, \$9.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00

Women's Jackets \$1.95.

The World's Greatest Bargain.

Every item on this big page will impress you with our sincere purpose of making bargains that have never before been equalled. Certainly any kind of a jacket at \$1.95 would command attention. What then shall you say to this--jackets that have sold as high as \$20.00 and your pick at \$1.95.

The lot comprises odd lots of jackets, mostly in light weight, with short tight fitting backs, loose fronts. Some are in style. There are hardly any two alike.

Here's one silk lined, and trimmed with stripes and stitching, in castor color. Formerly \$10.

Here's a pretty light gray with handsome plaid linings, double breasted style, with piping.

Here's a pretty dark brown jacket with blue silk lining, cast collar, pearl buttons, originally \$12.00.

Sensational Clean Winter Coats.

This remarkable offer to sell any winter coat in our store at one-fourth below its ordinary price, you could not suppose.

Our first prices were so very low and our winter coats are in such exceptionally pretty and exclusive styles that even a slight reduction would be welcomed as a great treat. Pick out any coat in the stock and it is yours at the liberal and genuine reduction of 25 per cent.

\$5.00 and \$7.00

Winter Coats \$2.50

These come in loose box style, made of all wool material in castor, black, laid velvet collars, strapped front and back.

These come in a tight fitting coat, 4 length, cast in tan, color, with material lined throughout. Some have laid velvet collars. In the lot are also box coats with black velvet, and black velvet. Wonderful clean-up \$7.50.

\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$12.00, \$16.50

Silk Petticoats \$5.00

This means that all odd silk petticoats in the store, formerly from \$6.00 to \$16.50 will be closed out at the one price of \$5.00. Some come in silk taffeta in black, some in changeable silks in blue and green, some in fancy plaids, with accordian pleated flounces, some are trimmed with ruffles. Take your pick of the entire lot at \$5.00.

Entire Stock of Tailor-Made

Suits all 25 per cent Discount

In this connection it must be remembered that our stock comprises the very latest exclusive ideas gathered in New York by our own office. This reduction brings the price of rich suits down within everyone's means.

All \$22.50 tailor-made suits \$18.75

All \$18.75 tailor-made suits \$16.58

All \$16.58 tailor-made suits \$15.00

All \$14.50 tailor-made suits \$12.38

All other suits in the stock 25 per cent off.

Manufacturer's Stock of

75c to \$2.00 Spreads 50c

There is no way in which we can fully impress the public with the extraordinary meaning of this offer. We secured from one of the large manufacturers of bed spreads his surplus stock of 300 spreads. The lot comprises both medium and heavy weight spreads, some 3 size, others full size. They are both hemmed and fringed. Some in the lot are slightly soiled and unfinished. Most of them are in perfect condition. None of them are injured to the extent that makes them in the least undesirable. They include the best grades that sell from 75c as high as \$2.00 each. Wonderful clean-up at 50c each.

80c Bed Spreads 65c Each

These are full sized spreads, good weight, nicely hemmed. Regular 80c values, wonderful clean-up at 65c each.

\$1.00 Bed Spreads 85c Each

These come in a full line of patterns, well finished, splendid weight. Regular 85c values, wonderful clean-up at \$1.00 each.

\$1.25 Bed Spreads \$1.00 Each

Full sized spreads, extra weight, nicely hemmed each. Come in a pretty line of patterns. Regular price \$1.25, clean up at \$1.00 each.

\$1.65 Bed Spreads \$1.50 Each

Full 12x4 spreads, extra weight, nicely hemmed. Marseilles patterns. \$1.65 values, wonderful clean-up at \$1.50 each.

\$2.15 Bed Spreads \$1.75 Each

These come in Marseilles patterns, size 81 by 86, extra weight, nicely hemmed ends. \$1.35 values, clean-up at \$1.75 each.

\$1.85 Colored Spreads \$1.50 Each

Full sized, colored spreads in pink and blue, good weight, hemmed or fringed.

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TATTLINGS OF A RETIRED POLITICIAN.

BY FORREST CRISBECK.

A series of tame, honest, epigrammatic papers that let daylight into common political methods. Full of wit and humor, stories "from the inside," common sense and wholesome moral backbone.

FIGHTS AND FEUDS.

BROKENDRSTRAW RANCH.—Dear Sir: Bull courage has its place in politics, but unless liberally served with brains it's a mighty dangerous commodity to have lying around loose in any political camp. The powder magazine or the dynamite cellar is the only safe place for the kind of political nerve that feeds on riot and rebellion and hungers for fights between meals.

If I am not mistaken, Ned, your chief Lieutenant is riding off with this sort of a capacity for trouble, and I want to give you a jolt that will open your eyes before you put him in a place where he'll make a magnificent display of his surplus courage and leave you with a feud on your hands that can't be lived down in the course of a natural life.

There are some politicians—and strong ones too—who would rather stand pat in a wrong cause and bullyrag and face down a righteous majority in a convention or a House than to be beaten in any fight at all. And these are the men who, in a day, manage to infect a political camp with more woes than all the snares of diplomacy can heal in a quarter of a century.

When you find a politician who likes to display his steel nerve better than a pretty matron loves to show her dimples, just cross him off your slate. The man who has a secret passion for playing the Mephistopheles of the Imperturbable Countenance will indulge in this piece of dramatics at the most expensive moment, so far as the interests of his associates are concerned.

Every man has his particular soft spot, and the special besetting weakness of the sort of politician who appears to be an invincible marvel of invincibility immune has generally this tendency to show a dash of his magnificent nerve. His only fear is that he may be thought capable of being afraid, and that is a sort of proof that he is himself recklessly indifferent to the rights and opinions of others; his one vulnerable spot is his very imperceptibility.

A bag of wet sand is a soft and yielding thing alongside a stack of hard-wood timber, but a lot of us old soldiers can testify that sacks of soggy sand can stop more bullets than the barricade of hickory logs. And in politics, the man who is enough given to his make-up to be thoughtful of human life is more likely to stop the sharp-shooters' balls of malice and less liable to stir up eternal enmities than the man who lets his face like a mask and would sooner appear to be enemy to office than allow an emotion to show itself on the front side of his countenance.

Perhaps you think I'm harping rather strongly on the topic of belligerence, but I once had this kind of matter drilled into me in a way that was considerably illuminating.

It was on the occasion of the first Congressional convention that I attended that the lesson was brought home to me in a way that raised my hair and made me think, for the time being, that life in a frontier army post in the Indian country would be safe as a peaceful pasture compared with politics.

The row began in the old district where I had been brought up, with the determination of a gruffy young lawyer named Ben, son of the Son of the Morning like Lucifer, the Son of the Morning, to unseat old Gen. Harnsworth, who had been the representative for so long that he had become a statesman and had fallen into the habit of forgetting to take care of the boys who were hungry for fat jobs.

These soreheads concluded that the time had come to elect a politician instead of a statesman, so they started to run him in the town like Lucifer, the Son of the Morning, to unseat old Gen. Harnsworth, who had been the representative for so long that he had become a statesman and had fallen into the habit of forgetting to take care of the boys who were hungry for fat jobs.

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Hamburger's
IMPORTERS TO TRADE
1717 Broadway at 7th Street

\$2.50 "W. B. Corsets at 98c.

A lot of just 25 dozen of "W. B." Corsets—new style "Princess" hip; medium bust; "erect form" model; made of best quality Coutil in white only and are regular \$2.50 values. Priced as a White Fair leader while they last at 98c
SECOND FLOOR

White Fair Lace Curtain Showing.



A careful housewife prides herself on the neatness of interior appearance. Perhaps no one article for decorative purposes lends such attractiveness as a white curtain. Those for the parlor and dining room of lace while for bed chambers, kitchen and ordinary living rooms the pretty ruffled ones answer most requirements. After all the dust of the past few months many curtains in the homes present a bedraggled appearance. Why not relegate the worst ones to rooms not so much used and buy new curtains to replace them while this sale affords such an excellent opportunity?

Ruffled Swiss Curtains—a very good grade; neat striped patterns and are most desired for bedroom curtains. They are all finished with deep full ruffle and are all good selections of patterns. Worth \$1.00. White Fair price a pair..... 69c

Nottingham Lace Curtains—the very newest for the coming season; buttonhole edges and just the thing for bedrooms. Specially marked for the 75c

Figured Swiss Curtains—pretty striped and figured patterns; are full 3 yards long and full widths; are nicely made; have deep full ruffles and are the kind which usually sell at \$1.25. White Fair price a pair..... 95c

Real Brussels Lace Curtains—the choicest of all lace curtains; are 3 yards long by 54 inches wide; are in light airy patterns; the choicest of the season's coming designs and are a grade which would not be overpriced at \$8.00, but will be offered for the White Fair..... 6.75

Scotch Lace Curtains—3 yards long and the widths range 50 to 64 inches. They are in shaded patterns; large assortment; all of them the very newest and they are an exceptionally fine grade which would not be overpriced at \$2.75. White Fair price a pair..... 1.95

Nottingham Lace Curtains—3 yards long by 54 inches wide and are in Irish Point and Renaissance effect; are of double twisted thread in large assortment of patterns and worth regularly \$2.00. White Fair price a pair..... \$1.50

Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains—finished with wide lace edges and trimmings; are 3 yards long, full width and are a serviceable curtain for any room. Were bought to sell at \$2.50, but will be offered for the White Fair..... \$1.95

Imported Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains—extra fine quality; are 3 yards long; full width; have lace edges and wide lace inserting; very dainty serviceable curtains..... \$2.50 regularly priced at \$3.25. White Fair price a pair..... \$2.50

Real Battenburg Lace Curtains—hand made of heaviest French Bobbinet and are finished with Battenburg motifs in corners. They are all very handsome curtains; serviceable for any room in the house and are as good as others sell at \$6.00. White Fair price a pair..... \$4.95

White Fair Silks and Dress Goods.

For party purposes Fashion demands the use of white almost exclusively for the younger element of woman-kind. However, nearly every woman can find uses at times for white garments. Silks are economical as they give so much service and among the newer weaves of dress goods are many in the handsome cream shades. We specialize but a portion of our immense stocks for the advance Spring and Summer trade in the following subjoined list:

20-inch Cream White Corded Wash Silks—the popular Kaiki silks in different width strips, and size of cords. Are soft, mellow, lustrous finish yet very firm, durable; pure silk warp; will launder nicely and are sold elsewhere at 50c. Our White Fair price..... 35c
price a yard.....

27-inch Cream White Habutai Silks—an assortment of fifty pieces of a good weight silk for evening dresses, waists, kimonos and children's wear; soft and mellow; lustrous finish; will launder nicely; are the same others sell at 65c. Our White Fair price..... 50c

36-inch Cream White Habutai Silks—a small lot of ten pieces of a width which cuts to best advantage; is soft and firm; fine weave; mellow finish; launders nicely; pure silk and absolutely matchless under \$1.25. White Fair price a yard..... 1.00

Figured Cream White Silks—including taftas and jacquard figures, corded lousenes, plain and size of cords. Are soft, mellow, lustrous finish yet very firm, durable; pure silk warp; will launder nicely and are sold elsewhere at 50c. Our White Fair price..... 35c
price a yard.....

28-inch Cream White Crepe de Chine—five pieces only of this soft draping silk; is crisp finished; is a Crepe weave and is mostly used in Paris gowns; is full 28 inches wide, pure silk and sells elsewhere at \$1.25. Our White Fair price, per yard..... 1.00

44-inch All Wool White Poplins—corded weave effect; extra good weight for coats, suits and waists; perfectly reversible; are pure Mohair wool; 44 in. wide. Bought to sell at \$1.50. White Fair price a yard..... 1.25

44-in Cream White Silk Gre'd'nes—five pieces only of this sheer open weave silk for evening costumes. Are a plain iron frame mesh with crisp finish; also satin embroidered lace stripe Grenadines; soft mellow finish; to be made over taffeta lining at 44 inches wide and good values at \$2.00. White Fair price per yard..... \$1.50

50-inch Cream White Crepe de Chine—strictly all wool, satin finished with fine twilled faced, firm back; serviceable for long coat suits separate coats and capes. Are 50 inches wide and worth \$2. White Fair price, a yard..... \$1.50

44-inch Cream White Silk and Wool Crepe Aeolians—soft clinging material; corded Crepe weave effect; light weight lustrous finish; very firm and durable as well as all silk Crepe de Chine; are 42 inches wide and bought to sell at \$2.00. White Fair price a yard..... \$1.50

White Fair Furnishings for Men and Boys.

Colored shirts are all right for general wear but for dress purposes there are times where nothing but white shirts will answer. This sale gives us the opportunity to put before our patrons some very select values in this merchandise. In the same connection will be featured several lines of men's handkerchiefs.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—very fine grade; sheer quality; are full size and are nicely hemmed; have 4 and 4 inch hem. Regular 25 cent values. White Fair price..... 50c

White Silk Handkerchiefs—good quality white Japanese silk; full size; have hand embroidered initials and are neatly hemmed. Regular 50c value. White Fair price..... 39c

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs—made of New York Mill's material; have pure linen border, double back and front; 4-ply cotton neck band; patent pointed flat folded seams; sizes 14 to 18. Usual 50c kinds. White Fair price..... 39c

Men's Muslin Night Robes—fine quality; heavy weight; flat or twill; made either plain or fancy; are extra wide and full; 56 inches long; have military collars or are collarless; sizes 12 to 14. 75c price. White Fair price..... 50c

Boys' \$1.00 White Waists—made in the regular laundered shirt front style. The famous "Mother's Friend" brand with patent extra waist band; pure linen fronts and laundered attached cuffs; sizes 4 to 14. Actual 1.00 values. White Fair price..... 25c

Boys' 75c White Shirts—laundered open front and back style; have pure linen border the back of heavy New York Mill's muslin; sleeves are reinforced; sizes 12 to 14. 75c price. White Fair price..... 50c



Our Eleventh Season Greatest Assortment of White Goods under One Roof at One Price.

Our "White Fair" expositions have during the five years that they have come before the public every six months been practical educators to the people of all the goodness that can be had into such merchandise and while our prices have been exceptionally low, they have also had the pleasure of reducing prices generally of other stores over what were at one time asked. It is not a case of prices but a safe business margin which any practical person is willing to admit as a merchant. The months between each of these sales are busy ones with our buyers in every market of the world for the following event and to eclipse all previous efforts. That we have done this for this year we are satisfied your unbiased judgment will concede.

Corset Covers.

Cambrie Corset Covers—fine quality; trimmed with good grade Torchon lace; finished with pearl buttons; made with French backs; are perfect fitting and good values at 20c.

Priced for the White Fair at 10c

Cambrie Corset Covers—trimmed with neat embroidery around neck and arms; some with hemstitching; all finished with pearl buttons; regular 25c values.

White Fair price..... 15c

Cambrie Corset Covers—an assortment of 250 dozen—various styles and finished with narrow Val. lace, some with Torchon lace, others with bertha lace ruffle. They have French backs and would not be overpriced at 35c.

White Fair price..... 25c

Cambrie and Nainsook Corset Covers—trimmed around neck and arms with Val. or Duchesse lace. Some have all lace fronts; others with hemstitching and fagoting; finished with dainty ribbons, fine pearl buttons. Some have French backs and would not be overpriced at 35c.

White Fair price..... 25c

Cambrie and Nainsook Corset Covers—tried around neck and arms with Val. or Duchesse lace. Some have all lace fronts; others with hemstitching and fagoting; finished with dainty ribbons, fine pearl buttons. Some have French backs and would not be overpriced at 35c.

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Cambrie and Nainsook

HOW TO BE HEALTHY AND BEAUTIFUL--By Mrs. Symes

The Complexion
OF THE
Woman of FortyA reflection of even as how
years move.

A woman's skin may be weather-beaten with the ravages of wind and weather, or sallow as the result of too sedentary life and a wrong diet, but both these misfortunes may be remedied, provided she will bring persistence and perseverance to the task.

A French woman who has the most perfect complexion at 45 has recently revealed her secret.

She declares that charcoal is the only cosmetic she has ever used for twenty-eight years, and that the freshness of her skin is due to this simple remedy. In her medicine cupboard she has a wide-mouthed bottle containing finely-ground French charcoal. For three nights consecutively every three months she takes one teaspoonful of charcoal mixed with honey, and oftener if she feels tired or suffers from indigestion. Her diet includes the free use of toma-

toes, prunes, figs, grapes, and all sorts of ripe fruits, and she claims that these also help to preserve her complexion.

Another woman who has passed the border line of youth without loss of complexion ascribes the perfection of her skin to the daily use of warm water and medicated soft-soap, used with a moderately stiff brush, followed by the use of a soft towel rubbed every night into the skin for fifteen minutes, and will do wonders in the way of filling out hollow cheeks and necks. Great care should be taken not to rub harshly, especially under the eyes.

The woman of middle age who is likely to have a double chin and cheeks over-plump should be specially careful about her diet, and should avoid farinaceous and starchy foods. She must also reduce the superfluous flesh on her cheeks by a course of

massage, and the use of astringent lotions. No cream or oil must be employed to cleanse the face. In place of these she must use an alkaline wash composed of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to a pint of water.

Every week she must spray her face for ten minutes with a vaporizer, in which a teaspoonful of boric acid has been added to a pint of boiling water. A mixture of bran moistened with elder flower water must then be smeared well into the face and gradually rubbed off with a circular friction movement. Lastly, the face should be sponged with rosewater into which has been dropped a small quantity of toilet vinegar, and

five minutes of astringent every day.

The skin must be well dried with a piece of soft white silk, which acts as a polisher to the complexion.

There is an admirable paste softening and refining the skin winter which is used regularly by one woman who has preserved her complexion for over forty years.

This is made of two ounces of fine honey, one dessertspoonful of lemon juice, eight drops of oil of bitter almonds, the whites of two eggs, and enough fine oatmeal to have about the required consistency.

It is a paste very beneficial to the man who lives in the country, whose skin is apt to get cracked and roughened, and it is also one may be used with much benefit by most everybody.

An old lady, who had contrived to preserve much of the softness of skin, was kind enough to give a recipe of a face wash which she claimed was the only cosmetic she ever used. It was a simple preparation of one grain of boric acid, five drops of English honey dissolved in one hundred grains of rosewater, and was used night and morning to cleanse the face.

Other circumstances influence the receptive mind of the individual, particularly in the case of the old woman, old agitator, who caresses the dupes," says

Fitzgerald in "Chronicles of Street," as the display of a woman's face, the ignorance of the invincible influences which the wounding of the superintendant of the Homestead works, and the death of the late Chief Magistrate, all from the work of the anarchist gang. It is curious and seemingly providential that collection of deeds of brigandage, which was assassinated for

the sake of self-preservation.

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San Bernardino Daily Sun.

THE "BOSTON" BURNED OUT

Early Morning Fire Practically Ruins the Stock and Does Considerable Damage to the Building -- The Block Was Threatened.



Fire Sale Domestics and Wash Goods

Some Burned--Some Smoked--Some Wet Come Early For The Best Will Go First

Fruit of the Loom 5c and Lonsdale Muslin

Apron Gingham 3³/₄c These Have Been Wet

Quite a large quantity of the best known brands of bleached muslin including: Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale, White Anchor and Hope; also a few pieces of heavy unbleached muslin; some of these are slightly scorched on the edges; some badly smoked others that have been wet and some that are not marked at all; there'll be a big rush for this; so come early; Monday while it lasts per yd. 5c.

Bleached Muslin 3³/₄c.

A lot of bleached muslin that was scorched and damaged; some in fair condition; some in rather bad shape; however, it's cheap enough; on sale Monday morning while it lasts at per yard 3c.

Cheesecloth 1c.

A big lot of cheesecloth scorched on edges; full 36 inches wide; cheap enough to buy for dust rags; Monday while it lasts per yard 1c.

Checked Nainsook 2c.

White checked nainsook, nothing with it; having been thoroughly soaked with water; quality sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino 4c; Monday per yd. 2c.

15c 32-inch Dress Ginghams 8¹/₂c

Fine quality dress ginghams, 32 inches wide, in a large range of color combinations; there are only one or two pieces in the lot that are damaged and these only slightly; most of it is perfect; quality that sells regularly at 15c; price for Fire Sale Monday per yard 8¹/₂c.

Good Calico 3c.

Standard prints in fancy patterns and a few plain colors; only a limited quantity; come early if you want them; Monday as long as they last per yard 3c.

36-in. Percales 3c.

Yard wide percale, considerably damaged but not burned just wet and soiled, qualities that sell regularly at 10c and 12c; only a few pieces; take them Monday morning at per yard 3c.

Coverd Cloth 5c.

A few pieces of cotton coverd cloths; slightly damaged, in blue, brown and green; regular 15c quality; short lengths only; Monday morning per yard 5c.

Outing Flannel 3c.

Outing flannel slightly damaged by water; checks and plaids; quality well worth 6c; Monday while they last, per yard, 3c.

Men's \$8.00 Suits

Made from all wool cheviots and cashmeres, dark and medium colors; some few of these slightly of smoke but they are not even marked; fair range of sizes; suits sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino at \$7.00 and 6.00; price for Fire Sale per suit....



The Broadway Department Store
BROADWAY COR. FOURTH, LOS ANGELES. ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

Stock of the Boston Department Store, San Bernardino

Valued at \$35,000. Insured for \$27,000.

DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER

On Sale at Less Than Half Price

The Boston Department Store of San Bernardino had a disastrous fire, (see reproduced newspaper clipping on the left.) Their stock was valued at \$35,000.00 and was insured for \$27,000.00. This fire forced the store into bankruptcy. The stock was sold by the Board of Trade of Los Angeles. We purchased it for a song. There's an immense lot of merchandise representing goods from all departments in a modern department store. When shipped to us from San Bernardino there were one hundred and ten cases and more than ninety bales and bundles, so you can readily understand there's a large quantity of merchandise. Some of the goods are badly damaged, others scarcely show any mark whatever, nearly all, however, bear the taint of smoke. The damaged goods will be sold at prices so low that they will practically be given away. Not a piece of merchandise from this stock but will be sold at half price or less. This sale affords one of the grandest, most liberal bargains ever presented to the purchasing public of Los Angeles. The selling will be spirited and the crowds great and the best things will go first, so you had best time your shopping as early in the day as possible.

Fire Sale Men's and Boys' Clothing

All in Fairly Good Condition

BE PROMPT AND GET FIRST PICK

Men's \$8.00 Suits Made from all wool cheviots and cashmeres, dark and medium colors; some few of these slightly of smoke but they are not even marked; fair range of sizes; suits sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino at \$7.00 and 6.00; price for Fire Sale per suit....

\$3.98

Men's \$10.00 Suits Made from fine all wool cheviots and cashmeres; plain black others in medium and dark fancy colors; well cut, substantially lined and splendidly tailored; good range of sizes; suits sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino at \$10.00; Fire Sale price per suit....

\$4.98

Men's \$16.00 Suits Made from all wool clay worsted in black and oxford cashmeres and cheviots; good styles; excellent colors; high grade materials throughout; sizes for all; suits sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino at \$16.00 and \$15.00; price for Fire Sale per suit....

\$7.98

Men's \$20.00 Suits Made of finest worsteds in black and gray; also high class blue serges and fancy unfinished worsteds as well as a line of cashmeres and cheviots; single and double breasted sack styles also cutaway frocks; genteel, serviceable suits that were not even wet; perfect in every respect; sold by the Boston Store of San Bernardino at \$20.00; Fire Sale price per suit....

\$9.75

Men's \$6 and \$7 All Wool Overcoats \$2.98. Men's overcoats, made from all wool cheviots in plain black and gray mixtures; fair assortment of sizes; some few of these were wet; sold by the Boston Department Store of San Bernardino at \$6.00 and \$7.00 each; Fire Sale price while they last, each 5c.

\$2.98

Men's \$1.00 Shirts 50c A large collection of men's shirts, golf and nightgown styles; good materials; fair colors, nearly all sizes; sold by the Boston Department Store at \$1.00 each; Fire Sale price, each, 50c.

50c

50c and 75c Shirts 25c Men's shirts, golf styles to be worn with white collar, also colored shirts with collars attached for working men; good, strong materials; sold by the Boston Department Store at 50c and 75c; Fire Sale, each.

25c

Men's \$1.00 Shirts 50c Men's shirts, golf styles to be worn with white collar, also colored shirts with collars attached for working men; good, strong materials; sold by the Boston Department Store at 50c and 75c; Fire Sale, each.

50c

Men's \$1.00 Work Pants 75c Men's work pants....

75c

Men's \$2.50 All Wool Pants 61c Men's \$2.50 All Wool Pants....

61c

Men's \$3.00 Worsted Pants \$1.50 Men's \$3.00 Worsted Pants....

\$1.50

Men's \$6.00 Overcoats.... Men's \$6.00 Overcoats, Age 3 to 10 Years....

\$4.75

Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Felt Hats 98c Men's felt hats; in all the popular and staple shapes; good colors, including black; some of these have been wet; the majority of them, however, are absolutely perfect; hats sold by the Boston Department Store of San Bernardino at \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Fire Sale price, each.

98c

Men's \$2.50 Neckwear 12c Men's \$2.50 Neckwear....

12c

Men's \$2.50 Suspenders 12c Men's \$2.50 Suspenders....

12c

BOYS' 25c CLOTH CAPS AT 10c EACH BOYS' 25c CLOTH CAPS AT 10c EACH

FIRE SALE

Hosiery and Underwear.

A large lot of black hose, both plain and ribbed; women's various hose; and children's some that have been wet; some that are slightly smoked; a miscellaneous collection; qualities sold by the Boston Department Store of San Bernardino at 20c and 25c; Fire Sale price per pair.

Boys' and misses' hose, good quality, fast black; good range of sizes; some of these are perfect, some have been wet; 25c; Fire Sale price per pair.

Women's black lace hose, also quite a large assortment of fancy hose; most of these are in excellent condition; qualities sold by the Boston Department Store at 50c; Fire Sale price per pair.

Women's vests and pants; both light and heavy weight; ribbed and fleece lined; a large assortment to choose from; Boston Department Store price 50c; Fire Sale price per garment.

25c

\$2.50 Shoes—Men's, Women's Children's 98c.

A large collection of shoes from the Boston Department Store. Some damaged by water; some smoked a little others that are absolutely perfect; styles and sizes for men, women and children; values up to \$2.50; Monday per pair 98c.

\$1.50 Shoes—Misses' and Infants' 50c.

Misses', children's, and infants' shoes; good line of styles, sizes and widths; some slightly damaged others perfect; values up to \$1.50; Monday per pair 50c.

Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes \$1.98

A large variety of men's shoes, all good styles, all the popular leathers are represented, fair range of sizes, shoes actually worth \$3.00 and \$3.50; a few of them slightly damaged, but most of them perfect; Monday, per pair, \$1.98.

Boys' and Youth's \$2 Shoes 98c

Boys' and youths' shoes of box calf, vicuña and wax calf; good lasts; some of these have been wet, but the wearing qualities are not injured; good sizes, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values; Fire Sale price per pair, 98c.

FIRE SALE

Graniteware and Tinware.

Graniteware Sauce Pans... 5c Graniteware Tea and Coffee Pots... 15c Graniteware Collanders... 15c Graniteware Roast Pans... 10c Graniteware Tea Kettles, etc. 10c 10 Qt. Water Buckets... 25c Sizes... 25c Graniteware Frying Pans... 10c Graniteware Dish Pans... 25c Graniteware Pudding Pans... 10c

25c Whisk Brooms... 10c 25c Feather Dusters... 10c

Tin Water Dippers... 5c Clipper Bottom Tea Kettles... 15c Tin Caskets... 5c Cake Pans, all sizes... 5c Large Water Buckets... 10c Copper Bottom Washboilers 25c

Fire Sale—Women's Wear—Skirts, Waists, Jackets, Etc.

Many Items As Low As One-third Actual Value

You'll Find These Goods on the Second Floor

WALKING SKIRTS—Made from good heavy cloth, mixed and plain effects; good styles; some slightly damaged, others absolutely perfect; cheap at \$2.50; price for Fire Sale

\$1.25

PLUSH CAPES—For women; handsomely beaded and broderied; finished with fur collars; splendid values up to \$2.50; only a small quantity; price for Fire Sale

\$1.10

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS—Men's jackets made from good drabs melton in brown mixtures only; double breasted styles finished with velvet collars; well made and nicely lined; these are absolutely perfect; \$4.00 values; price for Fire Sale Monday each 50c.

\$1.25

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS 50c A lot of women's trimmed hats; odd styles and colors; many of them badly mussed; the trimmings alone are worth the price of the hat; price for Fire Sale Monday each 50c.

\$1.25

4.00 JACKETS \$1.25 Odd lot of fancy feathers; some fresh and good; others in bad shape; values up to 50c; choose from the lot Monday at each.

50c

1.50 SILK VELVETS 49c Women's jackets made from good drabs melton in brown mixtures only; double breasted styles finished with velvet collars; well made and nicely lined; these are absolutely perfect; \$4.00 values; price for Fire Sale Monday each 49c.

\$1.45

FLANNELETTE WAISTS 25c Women's flannelette waists; medium and dark colors; mostly large sizes; good washable weights; comfortable garments for immediate wear; price by the Boston Department Store at 25c. Flannelette price Monday each 25c.

\$1.10

1.50 COTTON WAISTS 25c In our millinery department Monday you will find a large lot of silk velvets in bright colors; fine qualities; no blacks or very dark shades; these are well worth 50c per yard and are perfect in every respect; on sale Monday, per yard, 25c.

50c

WOMEN'S COTTON WAISTS 25c Women's cotton waists; some are very good; others are not; choose from the lot Monday at each.

50c

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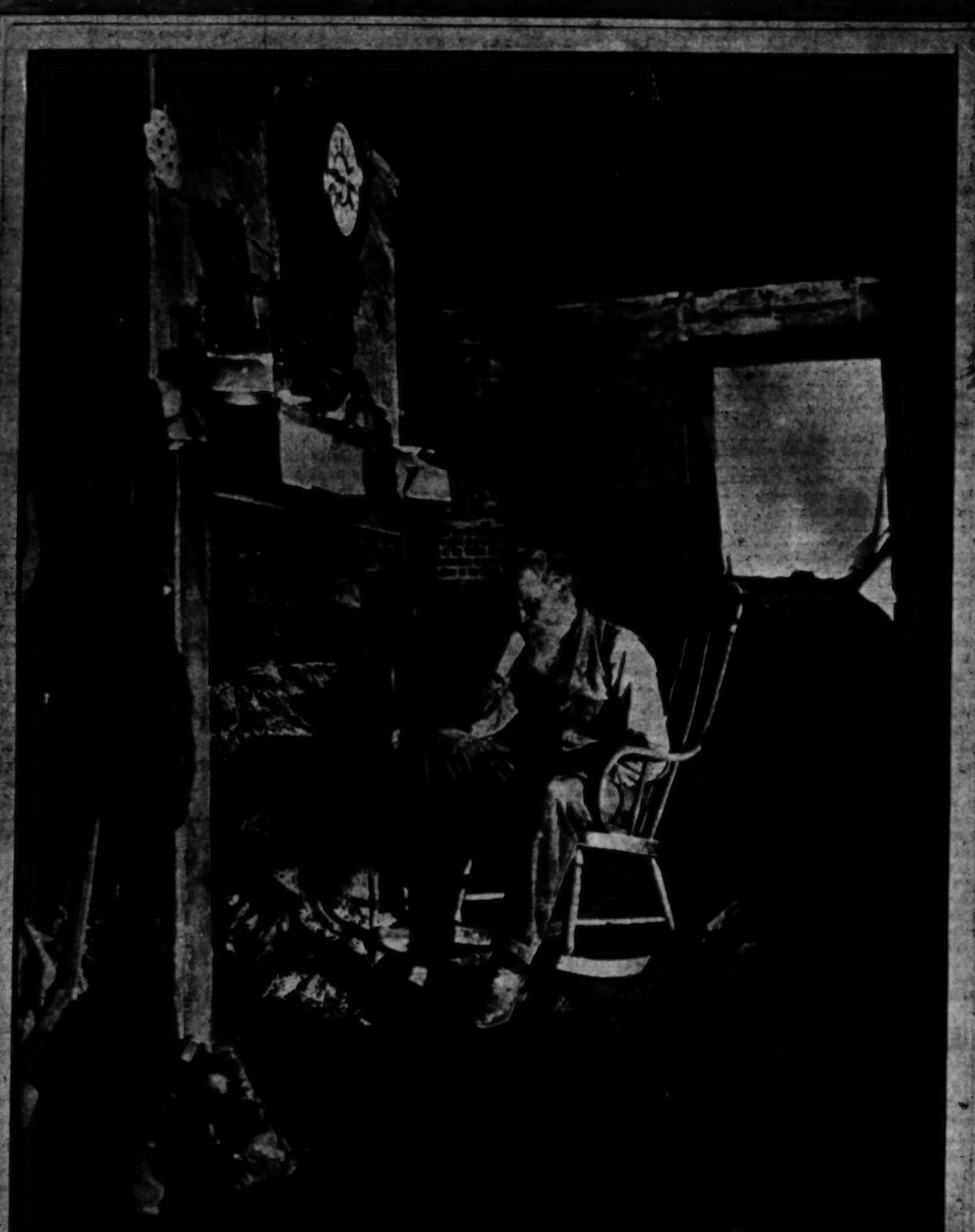
Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SIXTH YEAR.
PER ANNUM \$2.50.

JANUARY 3, 1904.

FIVE CENTS.



[Photo by Putnam & Valentine.]

IN A BROWN STUDY.

HOTEL METROPOLE
OFFERS FIFTH-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

Girl Pupils Fly Barefooted a
Mile Over Ice and
Snow.

All of the banks are withholding
funds, and it is believed this is the
result of official instructions.

So far, there are no indications
of any opposition to the proposed
expedition, and it is believed that
the Italian government will be
able to secure the necessary
consent of the Italian government
to proceed with the expedition.

OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

Devoted to the development of the country, to the exploitation of its numerous natural resources and to the word-painting of its wonders and beauties. The contents embrace a wide range of good reading matter: Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and bright miscellany.

The Magazine being complete in itself, may be served to the public separately from the news sheets, when required. It is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. The numbers will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. Address THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



Editorials by Eliza A. Oliq.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

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MORAL CONQUESTS.

MAN is constantly making new conquests in the wide domain of nature; laying his hand upon natural forces and bidding them serve him, conquering distance, reaching out into the infinite, weighing the stars, measuring suns, and harnessing the winds and the lightning, yet there are some things that defy him, little things that he cannot conquer, minute in themselves, yet strong in their allied power to work us ill. Says a writer in "Popular Science":

"We keep an army of 65,000 men and have 254 ships of war. We are ready to fight any nation on the earth, yet the little potato bug laughs us to scorn. Ever hear of the big United States suffering with the grasshopper? Are we not powerless before the gypsy moth? The bug family taxes this great country \$350,000,000 a year, but in the unequal fight between the nation and the bugs the latter ever remain unconquered. The worms that attack the cotton plant assess the farmer \$60,000,000 a year. The potato bug eats \$8,000,000 worth annually out of our gardens. The chinch bug costs us \$100,000,000, the Hessian fly \$50,000,000, and the grasshopper \$90,000,000. The big United States hasn't enough money or men to win any war with an insect."

What a vast sum we sacrifice, yet it is the minute antagonist that conquers; the weak, puny thing that we could crush between our fingers that comes off victor.

And it is a good deal this way in the moral world. It is the so-called "little evil habit" that destroy the foundations of men's success and turn them over to want and poverty. Take the drink habit, for instance. A recent study of statistics shows that "the people of the United States spend nine hundred million dollars every year for intoxicating liquors. These figures stand unchallenged."

Do we realize what the expenditure of that vast sum means? In the language of the writer above quoted: "It means a yearly tax of nearly twenty dollars each for every man, woman and child in this country; which sum must be paid out of the earnings of honest industry. It means a comfortable livelihood for at least one million families swallowed up in this awful whirlpool. It means the food and clothing and comfortable homes of thousands upon thousands of the wives and children of workingmen exchanged for beggary and rags and hovels. It means the disturbance of the equilibrium of wealth too great to be balanced by any artificial means, a cancer in our social and economical life that can be cured only by being removed."

Yet the drink evil in our midst we battle against no more successfully than the bug plague, which every year leaves us vanquished in the fight against it. Certainly it is no time to nurse our pride and to talk of the stupendous conquests of science when as a people we come off worsted in the great conflicts of everyday life.

As a nation we may well blush at the tribute we pay to the tobacco king. The annual tobacco bill of the American people, estimated in round numbers, is six hundred million dollars. Surely as we contemplate these figures we can but conclude that it is about time for us to set to work to achieve some moral conquests. While we are great in other respects, can we be truly great as a nation if these are neglected? It is the moral and spiritual strength of a nation that makes it truly great. A conscience that is awake, active and dominant in the life of the people is a controlling force for progress and advancement. Without that we can never achieve lasting greatness or enduring success. These little moral "bugs" will lay waste the fair pastures of our hopes and blight the fields of our enduring attainments unless we find the means for their destruction. The greatest conquests of the world are the moral and spiritual conquests of nations over wrong. Carried on to success they will naturally lead into other fields—fields of discovery of intellectual achievement, and they will ultimately assure the perpetual advancement of the race.

A GREAT COMMONWEALTH.

WHAT does distance count in this age, when man has girdled the earth with steel and made a pathway for travel around the globe? No land, no nation, need longer be stranger to other lands and nations, for we take a journey today across continents and seas with more comfort and ease than we could a century ago take a trip of a hundred miles from our own doors.

No longer are we of California at the back door of the continent, isolated, aloof from the great industries and the social life of the Middle West and our Atlantic borders, but we are in every way in touch with the life of those sections, and every day people come to us reaching our midst before the echo of the Atlantic billows have hardly died away from their ears.

The great boundless West! How wide and vast it is, and what an empire of space is embraced within the limits of the Golden State alone. And the possibilities which exist here are constantly unfolding. The most marvelous story of the State is yet to be written. The present has become familiar with only the first letters in its glorious alphabet of progress. Its future will be far beyond anything that we of today have yet conceived of, for there is no portion of our continent where nature has as much to offer as right here in California, and the men who are making the ways of transit hither both easy and pleasurable are doing some of the greatest work for coming years.

One of the most interesting projects that we have read of recently is the proposition of a company "to build several trains, composed of five palace cars each, to run between New York and San Francisco. The appointments will include everything found in the finest hotels, even to a palm garden and laundry, and will be without exception the finest affair on wheels in the world." With such an equipment for travel and for comfort the distance lying between us and our Atlantic borders will not be worth taking into account, and the dissatisfied dwellers of that more inhospitable clime will shortly be flocking to us in much larger numbers than at present.

It is only a few years since California was virtually discovered—only a few years since what it has to offer has been understood and appreciated, but now that it is better known and its unrivaled climate has attracted the attention of the world, the world keeps its eye steadily upon us, and the never cry and the far cry is, "Let us go to California and live."

And year by year that cry will swell out into fuller chorus, the sun and rich soil of this State will forever beckon, and our undying summer will continue to allure the restless homeseeker, until we become one of the greatest and most populous commonwealths of this great sisterhood of States.

REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

This is a great world for compensations—when the ice bills lighten up, the gas and coal bills begin to b'ar down.

Edwin Jones, known to fame as "Jones, He Pays the Freight," has written a novel. This is probably a case where the suffering public will pay the freight.

So long as the United States furnishes the flour and canned beef to Russia and Japan, the hardships of war in the Far East will be greatly minimized to some of our producers.

The United States of America is slowly but surely prosecuting a cause for the construction of a new Federal building in Los Angeles, to supplant that ugly and forbidding ruin which mars the appearance of Main street.

As a few of the witnesses are still alive and able to travel, the second trial of Mrs. Botkin will be brought off in San Francisco in the month of February next. But they must be getting very gray and decrepit after all these years.

By this time the public has doubtless forgotten where the next Hill widow is from who is to come up for trial for perjury, attempted bribery or some other equally

wicked performance. Without an alphabetical catalogue it is impossible for any one, unless an extraordinary memory, to keep track of the Hill's widows.

The price of orchestra chairs in one leading New York theater has been reduced from two "pence" to 50 cents, the speculator out in front will double charge all the traffic will bear, and to have charge all the seats from which one can witness the performance. The prices of seats in New York, as shown on the theater schedules of that city, are the least of the theatergoer's troubles.

EVENING.

Eve's shadows fall, the misty cloudlets cast

Within the west like nestlings of the sky,
Seeking their rest as day slips softly by,
Treading a path of rose and shining pearl,
And the great west unbars her glowing door,

Unto that infinite, within whose deep

Do mighty suns and countless planets sweep,

Beyond the limits of these earthly shores,

Oh, the sweet hush of evening! 'Tis as still

With silence brooding o'er the world afar,

As is the coming of the night's first star;

No whisper of the breeze the leaves doth stir,

They hang unswaying in the fading light;

But soon the lonely cricket's voice is heard,

And the soft whirr of the home-coming bird,

And stirs the dew-dewed fragrance of the night.

And one by one great worlds come into view,

The silver moon lights up the purple east,

As if it were of Night the shining priest—

The maiden priestess of the starlit blue.

Earth seems a temple, holy, vast and grand,

The strife of greed and selfishness is stilled,

With holy quiet the whole world is filled,

And Eden's peace seems resting on the land.

ELIZA A.

December 28, 1903.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Before Great Salt Lake goes dry they ought to be sacred institution of polygamy out into the middle and drop it overboard.—[New York Mail and Express]

It costs about as much to take part in a lynching in Illinois as to witness a first-class prize fight. Eleven who joined in the former amusement have been fined each.—[Philadelphia Inquirer].

There is just a possibility that Nordica's husband apply for alimony. Why not? What's a poor man to do when his provider goes back on him in such a fashion?—[Minneapolis Times].

The Nordica divorce story would appear to be that no matter how strong the musical instinct may be developed in certain families, life is not always one sweet song.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer].

Miss Crabtree, who as "Lotta" was once a stage star, is reported to have made several million dollars in real estate deals. Miss Crabtree is one of the stage stars for whom it will apparently never be necessary to up benefits.—[Chicago Record-Herald].

The body of Herbert Spencer was cremated. How centuries must pass before the swift increase of the population of the world will so multiply the number of that the space available for cemeteries will prove insufficient for the general custom of burial?—[New York Tribune].

Mr. Ellis, who was lately entertained by Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, declares that this rugged old warrior was moved into tears of pleasure when told about Lincoln's liberating the slaves. Mr. Ellis undoubtedly meant well, it does seem as if he might have broken such sensitive news a little less abruptly.—[New York Commercial].

If a Kansas blade of grass is 28 feet long, making other blade of grass grow in the same place would not be a foot of hay, less the shrinkage. Intensive farming is its intensest form in Kansas.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat].

Strange, isn't it, how some men can steal several thousand dollars, mysteriously disappear, suddenly "broke," and then report that their "mind was a blank." Yes, it is passing strange.—[Buffalo Times].

SENTENCE SERMON.

Work trains the will.

Liberty is in love of the law.

The painful is not always pious.

A good errand makes a short road.

It is the heart that makes headway.

Faith will break through all forms.

Any harness will chafe if you fret in it.

Religion is good as a trade, but poor as a tool.

Wheat that will not be bruised cannot be used.

A short-cut man seldom carves anything great.

The world is not saved by the things we do not do.

It is always easy to forgive other people's enemies.

Perjury is a prayer that is always ultimately answered.

A man cannot cover his works by condemning others.

ways.

The rule of the lowest must mean the ruin of the best.

Envy forsakes its own fireside to freeze on another's step.

No man is a free thinker until he is free to think as well as down.

We must love the cross before the crown is given.

If the flood came again, some churches would not be overshoed socials.—[Chicago Tribune].

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Our Greatest Problem. By Frank G. Carpenter.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS. THE ENORMOUS GROWTH OF TRADES UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—I have been asked to make an interview investigation of some of the great bread-and-butter questions which are now agitating the minds of most of the men and women of the United States. These questions are those relating to the new conditions of capital and labor; the question of the big dealer, the little one, of high wages and high prices, of long or short hours, of union and non-union, and especially whether the consumer is to be ground between the upper and neither milstones of employer and employee. These are problems which affect every man's pocketbook, his chance to work for whom he pleases, his wages if he is a laborer, and his profits if he is a capitalist, and in fact the comfort and success or failure of every one in the country.

A free-for-all.

The interviews will be with representative men of all classes. I shall have talks with some of our chief capitalists, including now and then a millionaire or trust magnate, who will give us the benefits of organized capital, and shall have expressions of opinion from the leaders of the trade unions, who in their mighty hands wield the masses of organized labor. The non-union mass will be represented by other thinkers, as will also the unorganized and long-suffering public, which pays all the bills and forms the very foundation of the existence of laborer and capitalist.

I wish to say at the start that these interviews are not the expression of my opinion, or that of this paper. In them the man who talks may say what he pleases, and the more forcibly the better. My only aim is to give a fair show to all sides without fear or favor. If labor is denounced this week, capital may have its denunciation next. The unionist and non-unionist is here on an equal footing, and the individual establishment and the great stand side by side. As for me, I am only the telephone connection between the men interviewed and my readers—a mere receiver and transmitter—my chief mission being to distinctly convey the sound.

The present letter gives some idea of the situation, and its parties at issue. The interviews will begin publication next Sunday.

A word of Golden Giants.

In the past the United States has been great through its individual citizen. It has been the land of all others where the single man could stand alone and fight his way up through any sphere to fame and fortune. This condition is rapidly changing. We are doing things in the large. Men work in bands and dollars in millions. The land is one of golden giants, of mighty masses of organized capital and herculean armies of organized labor. Let us look at our combinations of capital. They surpass in their accumulation the wildest dreams of a Croesus, in Aladdin or a Monte Cristo. It is not long since the millionaires of the United States could be counted on your fingers and toes. Now they are numbered by thousands, and we have individuals worth more than the aggregate wealth some of the smaller European States.

Mr. Carnegie! No one knows just what he has, but his hundred million dollars of steel securities bring him an income of more than fifteen million dollars a year, or more than forty-one thousand dollars for every day of the week, including holidays and Sundays. John D. Rockefeller scoops in something like two thousand dollars an hour of the year through from his stocks, real estate and mines, and the Vanderbilts, Astors and Goulds have predominantly large incomes. There are today a number of men in the United States worth fifty million dollars and upward, and the organizations of capital whose stock runs into eight or more figures are legion.

Three Millions in Trusts.

We now have, in addition to the billion-dollar steel trust, which, by the way, is a little shrunken at the waist, and in addition to the gigantic Pennsylvania Railroad, about eight hundred and fifty industrial combinations, which command, all told, fifteen thousand millions of dollars. We have two hundred and thirteen industrial trusts, capitalized at seven thousand millions, and more than five hundred other corporations. These trusts are swallowing their smaller competitors. They are branching out to include all businesses of profit, and in many cases are taking the hands of industry with trade regulations. Indeed, we are fast becoming a nation of pool makers, and like the trusts, and profit sharers, and new questions of enormous importance stare us in the face.

The Returns of Organized Labor.

At the same time our working men are organizing on a gigantic scale. The trades unions are growing as never before, and they are combining into associations of enormous proportions. We have more than twenty thousand unions in one federation, and these unions cover every state and hope to control every wage earner. John D. Rockefeller estimates that there are from two and one-half to three million workingmen in the various unions, and Samuel Gompers tells me there are more than two millions associated together in the American Federation of Labor. The Federation has national, international, central, State and local unions, which it hopes to wield as one man on great labor questions.

Some of the unions are very strong, and some are

piling up funds in their treasuries to use in the strikes and struggles which may arise between capital and labor. The United Mine Workers, for instance, has 300,000 workers, and it has \$1,000,000 saved up. The Cigar Makers' Union has 40,000 members, and it annually handles, all told, more than a million dollars, giving death benefits and out-of-work payments to its unfortunate members. There are many other unions of large size, but these will show more or less what all are doing, and the power they may wield in the future.

Twenty-four Thousand Trades Unions.

These trades unions do not by any means include the majority of our workingmen. It is doubtful if they have more than 15 per cent. of them. Nevertheless they are banded together under leaders, and a well-commanded army is stronger than ten times as many individuals.

I have said there are 24,000 unions. To show their variety I give you some of those which are of a national or international character, taking them from a list which I have from the American Federation of Labor.

There are national associations of bakers, barbers, bill posters and blacksmiths. There are associations of blast furnacemen, boiler makers, bookbinders, boot and shoe workers, broom makers and those who labor in breweries.

There are brotherhoods of carpenters and joiners, of wagon workers and wood carvers, car workers and chain makers, and also of clerks and cigar makers, coopers and commercial telegraphers.

There are unions of electrical workers and electrical constructors, of coal-hoisting engineers, steam engineers, and also of firemen, flour mill men and freight handlers.

There are garment workers united in a union embracing many thousands, glass workers, glass bottle blowers and glass snappers. Even the gold beaters have a national union, and also the grinders of table knives. The hatters are united. The horsehoers have a brotherhood, and so have the hod carriers.

Every one knows of the iron and steel workers, the leather workers and the longshoremen. The machinists have numerous unions, and so have the metal workers and the mine workers.

There are national unions of molders, of meat cutters and metal polishers. There are brotherhoods of oil and gas men, and also of painters and paper hangers. Every householder knows of the plumbers' union, and every publisher those which deal with printers and pressmen.

There are all sorts of railway organizations, there are sawsmills and spinners, shipwrights and stage employees and unions of tailors, tanners and tin-plate men. Indeed, I might go through the rest of the alphabet and give numerous unions under every letter and include only those which are national in character and cover the whole United States.

Loss in Strikes \$400,000,000.

These labor unions are better organized than ever before, and their leaders have enormous power as to the inauguration or the prevention of strikes. Their demands for higher wages and better conditions are steadily advancing, and within the past few years the strikes have materially increased. According to the figures of the labor bureau here at Washington, there have been more than twenty-two thousand strikes in the past twenty years, and these have involved a loss to the wage earners and their employers of about \$400,000,000. The losses of the workmen have been more than twice those of their employers. They have amounted to over \$260,000,000, and have caused more than 6,000,000 idle workmen. During the same time the lockouts have affected more than half a million workmen, resulting in a wage loss of about \$50,000,000.

Of the above strikes about one-half succeeded; some were partial successes, and more than one-third total failures. The strikes of the past year have been more than usually successful. Times have been good, orders plenty, and the employers could not afford to stop the factories. They have given in to the men, and wages have risen. Times now promise to be hard. Many establishments are cutting down their forces, and some are reducing wages. Whether these changes will cause new strikes remains to be seen.

Three Thousand Factories Against Unions.

At the same time an association of manufacturers has been formed to oppose what they claim are the exactions of the unions. This is said to have a membership of 3000 factories, each of which contributes \$50 a year toward the movement. It is rapidly increasing in size, and extending its work to all parts of the country. It has established a publication and information bureau at Indianapolis, and, like the trades unions, it is doing missionary work in advocacy of its principles. The head of this association is David M. Parry of Indiana, who is also president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, connected with it. These people claim that the labor union is nothing more than a labor trust, designed for the benefit of its own members, at the expense of the public. They stand for the non-union man, and for the individual, and especially for the rights of the employer against organized labor. They are for the open shop and against boycotts, blacklists and strikes, claiming that all differences between employers and employees should be settled by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.

The Civic Federation.

Perhaps the most powerful force now organized for the prevention of labor troubles is the National Civic Federation. This is composed of prominent employers of labor,

the heads of the great labor unions, and a number of leading thinkers, representing the public. These men meet together in convention at certain fixed periods to discuss the differences of labor and capital, and how they may be amicably settled. They have an Executive Committee, which tries to bring the employers and employees together wherever there is trouble, and this has already settled many strikes and prevented others. In 1902 the Civic Federation averted a strike of 50,000 workmen in thirty paper mills, and it had settled eleven coal strikes before the troubles in the anthracite fields began. Its members did what they could in the anthracite strike, but were unable to succeed. During the present year their work has been much greater, embracing labor difficulties of many kinds, a report of which, I am told, will soon be given to the public.

Representative Men from Everywhere.

The Civic Federation embraces the leading thinkers of the United States. Its Executive Committee is divided into three groups of twelve each, one group on the part of the employers, another on the part of the wage earners, and a third on the part of the public.

The representatives of the public are such men as ex-President Cleveland, Cornelius N. Bliss, August Belmont, Charles Francis Adams, Oscar Straus, Archbishop John Ireland, Bishop Potter, President Eliot of Harvard and John G. Milburn of Buffalo.

The employers are headed by Senator Mark Hanna, and with him are men like Schwab of the steel trust, Underwood of the Erie Railroad, Nixon of the United States Shipbuilding Company, Marcus Marks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., president of the Newspaper Publisher's Association; H. H. Vreeland of the street railway, and others.

The labor leaders are equally strong. They are headed by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation, and have such men as John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association; James O'Connell of the American Machinists, Henry White of the Garment Workers and John Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The president of the Civic Federation is Mark Hanna. The vice-presidents are Samuel Gompers and Oscar Straus, while Ralph M. Easley is the secretary.

Trusts and Labor Against the Public.

All these combinations are chiefly for labor and capital. Their differences are to be reconciled. What the average man wants to know is where the public is to come in. How about the consumer who pays the bills? Everybody's business is nobody's business, and while the representatives of the public in the Civic Federation are men of great force, they have not the vital pocketbook interest of employer and employee. The laborers want high wages; the manufacturers can satisfy them without personal loss by increasing prices, and the public carries the burden.

Indeed, the combinations of capital as to prices are now organized as never before. Nearly every trade has its association, which meets together to stifle individual competition. There is a wholesale druggist combination which represents 90 per cent. of the jobbing trade of the United States. The members of this meet and decide just how much we shall pay for our pills, powders and bitters, and especially for our patent medicines of all kinds. The combination will not permit the dealers to undersell one another. It has spies on the road to watch them, and the man who cuts the regular list is furnished no more goods.

The booksellers and book publishers have recently combined to force the retailing of books at net prices, and the book stores which give discounts are not to be supplied.

The plumbers' associations are now providing that all sorts of plumbers' supplies shall be sold only to plumbers, and the handy Yankee will no more be able to stop a leak or put in a washer or spigot for himself. He can't get the spigot without ordering it through his plumber, and if he does so, the plumber will get his percentage out of the price. Indeed, it is not possible for the ordinary man to buy a section of gas pipe in many of our cities.

Pools to Raise Prices.

In this way the consumer is at the mercy of the dealer and the workman combined. Such combinations are being extended to all branches of trade. In many of the cities the bakers dare not deliver their own bread, but must send it to the grocery stores. It must be made by union hands, or it will not be accepted. The New York confectioner who cuts the association price of candy is fined \$50, and the New York milk dealer is in a combination which fixes the amount paid to the farmers. Indeed, the farmers themselves are talking of pools, and one of them recently proposed a national organization to raise the price of corn to a dollar a bushel. Such a demand is no more ridiculous than are the actions of many of the industrial pools of today.

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THE IMAGE OF HIS FATHER.

"Well, well," exclaimed the bachelor friend, seeing the baby for the first time, "Jack, he's the dead image of you." "Don't you believe it," replied he who had been up half the night; "he's the living image if he's anything."—[Philadelphia Press.]

Church: I notice none of the Weather Bureau men ever carry umbrellas when they have predicted rain.

Gotham: No, after having predicted it, I suppose they feel as if they should do everything they could to encourage it.—[Yonkers Statesman.]

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In the New Republic.

THE Isthmus of Panama After the Bloodless Revolution.

From a Special Correspondent.

CITY OF PANAMA, Dec. 14.—Although there is a new flag in Panama, and the affairs of state are in new hands, life rolls on in its accustomed way. The bells in the old towers keep calling the faithful to prayer; long files of vendors parade the narrow streets, eternally crying for sale their frugal wares; buzzards soar in the hot air, or hop under foot in their never-ending search for offal; the same horde of quarreling women crowd the market place to chatter, to barter and to fight; polite men drink in the cafes and busy themselves with political plot and counter-plot; and dusky señoritas lounge in cool patios, dreaming the dreams that southern maidens dream.

The south is always the south. Its idle, shiftless children play and parley their hours away, and the years bring little change for them. They are as aimless as the winds that play in the palms. It is no wonder. The word tropic sounds narcotic. It is so easy to sit and watch the drifting clouds and fall asleep as you look. It is of no use to resist. You may summon all your powers of will, but drowsiness touches you with its gentle finger, and you drift softly out on the sea of sleep.

The Birthplace of Revolution.

It takes something about as exciting as a revolution to keep the inhabitants awake. It is said that intrigue breeds in every cafe. It really is exciting to plot against the king, and turn the rascal out. It is infinitely more exciting if His Majesty anticipates you and shoots you for your impudence. The last revolution has been called the "bloodless insurrection." However, the margin by which it so terminated was very narrow. Gen. Tovar, commanding 500 troops, and commissioned to uphold the authority of Colombia, landed in Colon. He applied to the authorities of the Panama Railroad for a special train to carry his soldiers to the capital. His application was politely refused. He demanded and threatened and stormed, as irate generals will, but the train was still denied him.

Then Gen. Tovar made the mistake that saved the blood of the revolution and which lost the Isthmus for his country. He went alone to Panama to bluster and to threaten, leaving his soldiers in charge of his subordinate, Col. Torres. As soon as the general arrived here he was promptly arrested. When his captors searched him, they found orders to shoot thirty-five of the principal citizens, and as many more as he thought needed shooting. The rebels at this end wired their leaders in Colon that they had the general under lock and key, and authorized them to spend any amount up to \$25,000. American gold, to bribe Col. Torres to clear out with his soldiers. The negotiations were started with the colonel, and, in order to get a line on his tem-

per, an offer of \$5000 was made to him if he would evacuate. He struck himself upon the breast, hissed through his teeth, said a lot of things about his responsibility, the honor of his country, and all that, then marched his soldiers up and down the street to show what a bad man he was. The insurgent leaders approached him again to inform him that by hard skirmishing they had managed to raise \$5000 more; that they would pay the steamship company \$2000 for the transportation of his men, and give him the other \$8000 to put in his pocket. They told him, further, that if he didn't accept their offer, they would chew him up and spit him out, and spend the \$10,000 in giving him the greatest funeral ever held in Panama.

This threat was rather ridiculous, considering the fact that he had 500 armed men, while the only force opposed to him was forty marines from the Nashville, and forty volunteers. The colonel said he guessed he would quit. He took his bribe and made his inglorious retreat. The press dispatches at the time gave the number of the opposing forces, and there was considerable speculation throughout the United States over the withdrawal of the Colombian troops, when there was so much at stake, and the force so numerically able to enforce its demands. I believe something was said about "inducing" the officers to withdraw. That \$10,000 was the "induce-

ment." For a few days there was considerable apprehension for the safety of Americans in Colon. There really was no danger so long as the rebels were rattling their gold pieces in Col. Torres' ears. It will make him feel really bad when he learns that he might just as well have had \$25,000 if he had held out for it. Of course the colonel is now a much reduced man throughout the length and breadth of Colombia, but he did no more than his general would have done if the chance had been his; he did no more than the Colombian Congressman tried to do when he held up the canal treaty. The gold got into an unexpected pocket, that was all. Colombia has had a great deal to say about the United States using force, but this narration of fact, coupled with the history of the whole negotiation, makes it very plain that the rich palms of the Colombian officers and politicians is what really lost her cause. She has, indeed, been the victim of weakness, but that weakness was her own.

Soldiers Eat Ice Cream.

The sweet tooth seems to flourish in a hot climate. Children gnawing at pieces of sugar cane is always a familiar sight in tropical lands. Sometimes they get little else to eat. On a former trip to the tropics I had in my employ a little black boy, by the name of Domingo, who ran errands for me. Necessarily I became quite familiar with the habits of my young assistant. I found that aside from

sleeping a great deal, he was quite an eater. It was his larder, and he kept it well stocked with mostly sweets. If he were disturbed while eating he would chuck the unfinished morsel inside his shirt to avoid a favorable opportunity to consume it. Domingo's toward economy was commendable, even if his lack of cleanliness was not praiseworthy. There was always a noticeable bulging in his blouse, and I frequently heard a rattling sound as he moved about. One day I said to "Domingo, what is that in your shirt which rattles so?" He replied: "That's my ice cream dish, sir." It was a battered tin cup, and after some filching he brought me a crooked, much abused, metal spoon. "For two cents get this half full of cream, sir. It is very good. Will you bring me some?" I did not avail myself of his generous offer.

Domingo is a soldier now. The salary he gets in this fighting man amounts to about forty cents per day, American money, and he boards himself. This is a sensible arrangement to Domingo, because feeding himself is old habit. He does not have to put up with the rations the head of the commissary department meant to issue. He still has his battered cup and metal spoon, and he buys ice cream and cake as many as a day as the spirit moves him. His fellows do the same. Around their camp there is a hovering swarm of vermin. The peddlers of sweets have the largest trade, and confectionery does not make the brawn that victory in a game of war should have. A fighting man needs more. That is why Domingo and his comrades, when they were five hundred against eighty, in Colon that day, did not care so much about fighting. They looked tired and listless, but suited them very well when their officer took his last orders and ordered them to march away.

It was good for them that he did, for that little band of blue-clad marines, waiting silently and grimly behind their machine guns, back of their barricade, would have had a good account of themselves. They come of fine stock. They eat the kind of food that fighting men eat, and have the iron in them that fighting men should have. It was well for Domingo and his fellows that they were returned to the barracks, where they can put in the time eating ice cream and cake.

"Johnny on the Spot."

The railway steamer, City of Washington, which rendered such valuable service during the recent trouble, has been an actor in other stirring events. It was in the Harbor when the Maine was blown up, and was anesthetized to that ill-fated vessel. The Washington's small boat were the first to begin picking up the men from the water, and its crew saved many of their lives. One hundred women and children were kept on the Washington for two days and nights at Colon. They were given their meals and the best service the ship afforded, no charges were made at all. After the trouble was over this boat brought the commissioners to New York, and took the treaty to Panama to be signed. When I brought on board, Capt. Jones was given a printed list of instructions, in which it was stated that his charge carried \$50,000,000 worth of interests. The valuable cargo was incased in a steel box made especially for it, and this box was contained in a stronger and larger safe. Two smaller steel boxes contained two keys, which were sealed with the seal of the United States. There was considerable red tape to be gone through with the delivery of the treaty to the proper authorities at Colon, because it was neither freight, baggage, mail nor express. It is one of those little jobs of Uncle Sam's that, as the saying goes, "had to be done just so."

Black Britain's Retreat.

An incident occurred during the "bloodless insurrection" which caused a stampede among the black population. There are thousands of negroes on the isthmus, who were brought here from Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies to work on the French canal. When that James Frazee spent itself, they were left "to root hog or die." Most of them are English subjects, and while they are a miserable, poverty-stricken lot, their one pride is that they are subjects of Great Britain. It stands them well in here because it saves them from being pressed into service for military duty. It is to the credit of the English officers that they look after them in this respect, and prevent them from being imposed upon. If the pretenders to autonomy or those who have so frequently to defend their position, were allowed to round them up and force them to carry arms, they would not last long. The stampede referred to was caused by an accident. One of the volunteers, who was not used to handling firearms, while in the act of examining his weapon, allowed it to go off.

It must not be allowed to appear to be unkind. Take the following: Alchim, Cuckold, Derived, Direct, Mond, Alchom, such remarkable Alshoip have a

Some very interesting news from foreign lands since the time of the last war. Death; Scared; Field; Taille-Bois; companion of life; into Huckleberry; Tickenbourn into

Some amazing and perpetuated Shepherd's Bush another, who was side of a brook, lying picked up as Dr. Thomas

The other day I saw a rug with all the rapt attention.

"What are you doing?"

"Oh, I'm just

make some new Argonauts."

"What is the difference between an old, new who persists in the

"Goodness knows."

"Of course I do."

"One keeps bagging

at the bees."



A LITTLE INSURGENT



SOLDIERS WHO EAT ICE CREAM



A SCENE IN PANAMA

large sizes; damaged by water only; 15c	8½c
for Fire Sale each	
h, good quality; well worth 6c; this has been wet;	3c
Fire Sale per yard	
ah; discolored by smoke and water; Boston Depart-	
price 12c; Fire Sale price per yard	6c
heavy weight, matted and soiled but splendid	9c

Corsets
10c a Pair

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition; worth when new up to \$1.00.

\$1.00 Drawers
25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery; some scorched and smoked; values up to \$1.00; Monday,

Chemise
25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; full cut and well finished; these are scarcely matted; worn in excellent condition; values up to \$1.00.

75c Gowns
39c Each

Women's muslin gowns, long and neatly trimmed; these are scarcely matted; worn from 50c to 75c; prices

bullet went between his toes, and it was all so sudden that he thought the enemy had him. He let out a yell and started to run. Several hundred negroes who were hunting in the vicinity, curiously waiting for developments, heard the shot and yell, and started a precipitate rush for safety. As they ran they spread the news and gathered recruits. The retreat of Britain's black brigade on that warm, warm morning was not a success from a standpoint of order, but deserves special attention as regards speed. Some of them are probably running yet.

The Shade in the Jungle.

Panama has waited long to gain the center of the stage. It is as gray and worn as an old man. It has enough sorrow to make a thousand tragedies. Its green swamp is the lair of death, where fever, like a slinking thief, always lurks in hiding. Yellow Jack is an invisible horror. It advances with noiseless steps, and clutching its victim with fleshless hand. Ever as it passes there are dead men and women. This shapeless hiding thing, which strikes unseen, is the real defender of the bar that God has laid down to mark the separation of the seas. It is His supreme will that the wailing oceans blend their waters. He must make strong the arm that is preparing to strike the barrier away; He must guard the blow that will shatter the mountains by calling off the shade that stalks so ruthlessly through the jungle.

SURNAMES EXTRAORDINARY.

Some Grotesque Cognomens That Have Been Known in History.

[III-Bits.] However grotesque some of the names chosen by our novelists for their characters may be, it is safe to say that the most extravagant of them all can be matched in real life.

What writer of fiction, for instance, has ever introduced into his pages such seemingly impossible names as these: Kepose, Pickflat, No-Yes, Cut-Mutton, and Addle-head? And yet all these surnames have been borne, and some are still borne, by respectable Britons; though why they do not change them is, perhaps, one of those things that pass understanding.

There are scores of British surnames which had their origin in terms of contempt and ridicule applied to the original bearers of them. In this way, no doubt, we get such unflattering names as Leatherhead, Sheepshanks, Woodhead, and Scraggs, to say nothing of such cognomens as Silly, Silliman, Trash and Hussey.

Some years ago there was at least one family of Galles, a name which suggests at least an ancestor who reached a "bad eminence" in life. The name Penny-farthing, which is now so respectable, originally meant a miserly fellow, and was used as an expression of contempt; Lonnie was nothing more at one time than a corruption of the French word for a donkey; and Goff was a person of great stupidity.

Many of these undesirable surnames referred to some physical peculiarity of the ancestors who were known by them. Thus we get Longshanks and Crookshanks, Long-nose and Hunchback, Greathead and Legless, Ugly and Bumblebee, all names which have been handed down from generation to generation. But even such dubious cognomens are preferable to Rothen and Rottenherryng, Knopskin and Slabback, Badman and Blackmonster, which, if no longer in existence, were once familiar surnames in England.

Not very pleasant, perhaps, but less objectionable than disengaging, are names derived from physical ailments, such as Headache and Toothacher, Cramp and Colic, Ailment and Akinside, as well as Fever and Ague; while Knob is not exactly a name to appeal to fastidious taste. Even some surnames derived from parts of the body, such as Shin and Shanks, Legge and Kneebone, are not anyone who would willingly elect to be known by, although some may be preferable to Marrow, Blood, and Kid.

It would not be imagined, however, that all names which used to be uncompromisingly were ever meant to be so; see the following, for instance: Waddie, Wormwood, Min, Cuckold, and Smallback. These surnames are derived directly from the following places: Wahull, Ormon, Alchorne, Cokswold, and Smallbach; while even such remarkable surnames as Spittlehouse, Killingback, and Knob have a similar innocent origin.

Some very honorable names imported into Great Britain from foreign sources have been sadly changed for the worse since their arrival. Thus De-Ville, once a name of distinction, has degenerated into Devil; De-Ath into Ath; Scardeville into Scaredevil; Tuberville into Troublesome; Taille-Bois, the family name of a very great baron, a companion of the Conqueror, into Tailboys; De-Hogstope into Huckstepp; De la Chambre into Dealchamber; and Knaub into Higginbottom.

Some amazing names have been given to foundlings and perpetuated by their posterity. One infant found near Shepherd's Bush was named Thomas Shepherd's Bush; another, who was discovered tied up in a napkin by the side of a brook, became Martin Napkin-Brooker; and an infant picked up at Newark, who later won some fame as Dr. Thomas Magnus, was christened Tom Among Us.

SUPPLYING THE DUST.

The other day a small boy, aged 4, was alternately beating a rug with all his might and looking up at the sky with rapt attention.

"What are you doing, Charles?" his mother said.

"Oh, I'm just sending up some dust to God, so He can make some new people," was the reply.—[San Francisco Examiner.]

"What is the difference," asked the Cheerful Idiot, "between an old, neglected pair of trousers and a bad boy who persists in throwing stones at a bee hive?"

"Goodness knows," responded the Weary Listener.

"Of course I do," acknowledged the Cheerful Idiot. "One keeps bagging at the knees and the other keeps nags at the bees."—[Baltimore American.]

How the Cabinet Works.

The Proceedings Secret and No Record Kept.

By a Special Contributor.

TWICE every week there occurs an interval of two hours or longer, when no person, no matter what his position or his mission, can gain audience with the President of the United States. Such is the splendid democracy of Uncle Sam's system of government that all the world believes that there is practically no time when an American citizen with good and sufficient reasons for seeking him may not gain the ear of the Chief Magistrate of the greatest of republics, but as a matter of fact, there are occasions, recurring every third working day, when no person, be he powerful Senator or mere ward politician, is admitted to the presence of the Chief Executive. These events for which all else must give way are the councils of the Presidential Cabinet.

The bi-weekly gatherings of the President's official family are the most secret and confidential of all the conferences which are necessitated for the administration of the government. Not only are no outsiders admitted, but no record of the proceedings is kept, and even the President's secretary is excluded from the little assemblages, at which the gravest problems of state are discussed and disposed of. When, during the Panama crisis, Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Panama Canal, was invited to participate in a Cabinet meeting, a startling precedent was established, but it is safe to predict that the occasions will be few and far between when the President's advisers will admit even leaders of Congress to their charmed circle.

Despite their deep significance, however, these Cabinet meetings are in reality very informal and unpretentious affairs. They occur Tuesday and Friday of each week, being called to order at 11 o'clock in the morning, and continuing in session until 1 o'clock, or frequently later. Every member is as a rule very punctual, and indeed, several of the heads of departments may usually be seen entering the White House office building fifteen or twenty minutes in advance of the time set for the meeting. In some instances a Cabinet member calls early in order that he may have a little preliminary chat with the President with reference to the affairs of his particular department or his colleagues appear.

There are no traditions to be observed as to the manner in which a member of Uncle Sam's board of directors shall journey to the White House, and while some of the President's chief lieutenants come in the full glory of perfectly appointed official equipages, with liveried attendants, others walk with total disregard of the opportunity to impress the bystanders. Secretary of State Hay, although he has merely to cross the street to reach the White House from his office, almost invariably comes to the meetings in a shining carriage drawn by a pair of prancing chestnuts. On the other hand, Secretary Shaw of the Treasury, who has three times as great a distance to traverse, usually walks, and not infrequently can be seen hurrying along, wholly preoccupied, and with his great leather portfolio under his arm—a figure all but suggestive of a tardy schoolboy.

Atty.-Gen. Knox is the owner of some of the best horseflesh in America, and yet he usually elects to walk to the Cabinet gatherings. In covering the three squares which separate his office from that of the President, the boyish-looking Attorney-General is usually halted several times by friends or acquaintances, but he seldom approaches the White House at other than a leisurely saunter. The Secretary of Agriculture, who has some distance to come; Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Postmaster-General almost invariably come to Cabinet meetings in their official carriages, as does also Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who has been dubbed the "aristocrat of the Cabinet," because of his dignified manners and bearing. Secretary Moody of the Navy Department, and the Secretary of War sometimes use carriages, but more frequently they prefer to walk rather than go to the trouble of summoning their carriages for a journey of a few rods.

The Cabinet meetings are held in what is known as the Cabinet room, a large apartment adjoining the private office of the President, and which is reserved exclusively for this purpose. As a rule, President Roosevelt has stepped through the communicating double doors, and is in the Cabinet room awaiting his chosen assistants when the first of them makes his appearance. From this moment the Chief Magistrate is free from interruption, and Maj.-Loffler, the veteran doorman who stands guard over the entrance to the President's office, repeats, with a glibness born of long experience, the announcement, "Excuse me, gentlemen, the Cabinet is in session, and the President can see no one," which temporarily blasts the hopes of all callers.

Each member of the Cabinet has a large leather-upholstered chair at his particular place at the big mahogany table which occupies a large portion of the room, and a private drawer in which he keeps important papers. In the sealing of the members about the council board the rule of priority is rigidly enforced, and rank, as fixed by law of Congress, is closely observed. The President has, of course, the seat at the head of the table. On his right is the Secretary of State, and on his left the Secretary of the Treasury. Then, ranging along one side of the table, are the Secretary of War, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior, with opposite them the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, while near the foot of the table, with no intervening official, sits the occupant of the newest Cabinet office, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

With perhaps a few general remarks, the President calls the meeting to order, just as the hand of the clock points to 11. Turning to the Secretary of State, he asks if the Premier has anything to present, and after this official has recounted the subjects on which he wishes to enlighten his colleagues, or, mayhap, to seek advice, each of the

other members of the Cabinet is in turn given a hearing in like manner. Occasionally so many matters require discussion that the President's roll call does not extend to all the members of his official family, and when such has been the case it is usually customary to, at the next meeting, begin at the foot of the table with the round of discussion. In all these proceedings official titles are observed religiously, the members of the Cabinet being addressed as Mr. Secretary of this and that, Mr. Postmaster-General, Mr. Attorney-General, etc.

And what do these men talk about at these little gatherings behind closed doors. Nearly everything, it might be answered, which affects or is likely to affect the interests of the nation, or any considerable portion of its people. Much time is, of course, devoted to questions of national policy at critical junctures, such as on the eve of the Spanish-American War, during the Boxer revolt, or at the time of the recent complications in Panama, but these men of ripe judgment also turn their attention on many occasions to questions which might appear almost trivial in the eyes of the average citizen, not in a position to look below the surface and see the hidden causes and possible consequences which give them portent.

The President may bring up a subject for discussion, or the friendly debate may be precipitated by some member of the Cabinet. Each of the counselors comes to the Cabinet conference with a capacious leather portfolio containing memoranda, reports and correspondence bearing upon the matters within his jurisdiction which are likely to prove national in their scope or influence. When it is his turn to be heard he draws forth these documents, one by one, and gives his fellow-servants of the government an insight into the particularly puzzling problems with which he is grappling. Occasionally a Cabinet member's contribution to the confab is merely a report upon something for the entire handling of which he has assumed the responsibility, and which he merely cites in order that his co-workers may have inside information which may guide them should any echoes of the matter reach their departments; but more frequently the Cabinet member invites discussion in the hope that ten heads will prove better than one in finding a solution.

The President usually reads to his Cabinet preliminary drafts of his message to Congress, and important public addresses, and how wide is the scope of these semi-weekly examinations into the state of Uncle Sam's affairs may readily be appreciated from the fact that, as a rule, all important Presidential appointments are canvassed very thoroughly by the men gathered in the President's working quarters ere the nomination is sent to the Senate. Of course the great mass of appointments are determined by the President in conference with the particular Cabinet member within whose jurisdiction lies the office to be filled, but when a man is to be selected for a position of national prominence, all the members of the Cabinet are usually given an opportunity to discuss the merits and demerits of the candidates for the place. When a group of important appointees are to be selected, as will be necessary, for instance, to make up the new Panama Canal Commission, it is customary for the President to take up and weigh individually with his advisers the qualifications of each eligible.

Questions which come before the Cabinet are never decided by a yeo and nay vote, because, after all, the President has the deciding power. The Cabinet conferences are designed more to bring out the ideas of the respective heads of departments rather than to induce a hard and fast decision of policy, and there have been occasions when Presidents, after hearing the views of the field marshals of the governmental army, have deliberately gone contrary to the advice or opinions of all or a majority of them. In other words, the President, even if he stands alone, is a majority. Very frequently, however, a President will win over to his side his policy members of his Cabinet who have at first doubted its wisdom. This was notably the case with reference to several of the lines of action followed by the late President McKinley during the Spanish-American War.

After formal topics have been disposed of, the President and his advisers usually spend more or less time in informal discussion that may touch pretty nearly anything and everything in which the men around the big table may be interested, individually or collectively. It is an interval which corresponds in a way to the period of a banquet when chairs are pushed back and cigars are produced; and, to follow the parallel, it may be noted that at such times the Cabinet room is often hazy with tobacco smoke. It is at this juncture that the good story tellers in the Cabinet—and there are several of them—find their golden opportunities, and likewise is it the auspicious moment usually chosen by Secretary Wilson to regale his comrades with American-grown dates, or some other new masterpiece of Uncle Sam's high-salaried agricultural experts. The Cabinet meeting breaks up as informally as it is assembled. As has been said, no chronicle of the deliberations has been made, but if aught has transpired which it is deemed that the public should know, some Cabinet member has been delegated at the meeting to make a statement to the press.

WALDON FAWCETT.

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PATHOLOGY.

The child was extremely ill. Anybody could see that. "What has she been eating?" asked the doctor.

"She is just home from a little children's party, where the refreshments were chicken sandwiches, fruit cake, candied cherries, nuts, coffee, chocolate creams and lobster salad," said mamma.

Doctor looked perplexed.

"Anything else?" he asked.

Mamma thought a moment.

"Oh, yes! fruit ices," she said.

"Ah!" exclaimed the doctor at once. "Doubtless the water with which the ices were made was not thoroughly sterilized."

He shook his head.—[Life.]

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Man and Gorilla.

PHOTOGRAPH AND MEASURE, SIDE BY SIDE.

PICTURES AND MEASUREMENTS SHOW GORILLA'S ENORMOUS SUPERIORITY IN STRENGTH, FEROCITY AND BRUTALITY—MAN'S ENORMOUS SUPERIORITY IN INTELLIGENCE, GENTLENESS, TEMPERANCE AND BEAUTY.

By a Special Contributor.

THE only gorilla in America has been photographed and measured beside America's most perfect man, and interesting and comforting in the highest degree are the inferences that, from these photographic and dimensional comparisons, may be drawn.

In everything animal, material, brutal—in the size of the abdomen, in the width of the mouth, in the weight—the gorilla is now twice, and now three and four times the man's superior; but in everything that is indicative of temperance, of cleanliness, of intelligence—as in the brain capacity, the height, the breadth of vision—the man is greater than the gorilla.

Thus, if, as some say, man and gorilla, millions of years ago, sprung from a common stock, it must be comforting to every one to see how the gorilla has developed only its baser side, while man, ridding himself of much that is base, has developed only the side that makes for a spiritual and clean life.

The gorilla weighs 350 pounds against the man's 145 pounds. The circumference of its abdomen is 61 inches

bet, he ate a quart of peanuts, shells, skins and all, and suffered no inconvenience whatever from the feast.

The gorilla was shot by George Zenker, a German botanist and collector, near the Yaunde Station, in the South Kameroon district of West Africa, a little to the north of the equator. It was shipped to Hamburg, where the noted taxidermist, Wilhelm Umlauf, mounted it, and thence, as the gift of Dr. Thomas Biddle to the Academy of Natural Sciences, it came to Philadelphia in November.

There is only one other mounted specimen of the gorilla—that in the English Museum of Tring—that can at all compare with the one in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia gorilla is, in fact, the finest specimen in the world. It is, furthermore, the only specimen in America.

The appearance of this animal is frightening. Such a look of strength, of ferocity and of degradation can hardly be imagined. The gorilla looks like a man from the front, but like a man infinitely strong and base and cruel. From the back it still preserves the manlike look, but in profile it has the head of a dog.

In one point, though, the gorilla is grand. It is grand in its strength. Its chest measures 56 inches against Mr. Beam's 39 inches. Its neck measures 36 inches against his 15 inches. Its biceps measure 24 inches against his 15 inches. Its breadth across the shoulders is 32 inches against 18 inches in Mr. Beam. Its girth of shoulders is 72 inches against 46 inches in the young man.

Haeckel, the German naturalist, holds that the gorilla

Width of mouth	8 ins.
Size of head (above brows)	81 cu. ins.
Chest	58 ins.
Circumference of abdomen	59 ins.
Breadth of shoulders	32 ins.
Neck	36 ins.
Biceps	24 ins.
Calf	19 ins.
Upper legs	31 ins.
Circumference chest and shoulders	74 ins.
Length of arm	57 ins.
Length of trunk	42 ins.
Length of leg (inside)	25 ins.
Length of foot	12 ins.

Witmer Stone, the assistant curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, says of the gorilla:

"The appearance of its face in life must be repulsive, with its flat nose, enormous jaws, and large canine teeth, which resemble small tusks. The hair treats into a very thick neck, while the ability to move the head of the head must also heighten the ferocity which the live ape produces."

"Gorillas are not only very rare in museum, but apparently by no means abundant in their native land, and the white men are few, indeed, who have the opportunity of seeing a live one at large."

"The extreme density of the African tropical forests, the prevalence of fevers make it very difficult



against the man's 32 inches. The width of its mouth is 6 inches against the man's 2 inches. Twice the weight, twice the abdomen, four times the mouth—a superiority such as this shows clearly a superiority in gluttony, in sloth, and in all the bestial appetites that degrade.

The man's stature is 5 feet 8 inches against the gorilla's 5 feet 1 inch. The man's brain capacity (or size of head above eyebrows) is 215 cubic inches against the gorilla's 81 cubic inches. The man's breadth of vision (or distance between eyes) is 1 1/2 inches against the gorilla's 1 inch. The man, as an animal, has less than half the gorilla's bulk, and yet, by walking erect, he has outdone it in height; by observation he has outdone it in the power to see, by thought he has outdone it in brain capacity.

The gorilla that gives these photographs and measurements was presented last month to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences by Dr. Thomas Biddle. The man beside the gorilla is W. Ward Beam, of Philadelphia, a youth whose physique has been declared, by no less an authority than the professor of anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, to be the most harmonious and beautiful that the world has preserved any record of since the days of the best Greek sculpture.

Dr. George McClellan, of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, has written and illustrated a book on artistic anatomy, and this book is full of admirable photographs of Mr. Ward Beam, posed beside many of the most noted pieces of Greek sculpture. Nude like the statues, Mr. Beam takes in these photographs the statues' precise poses, his figure, in comparisons so trying, displaying lines and contours, a strength and a grace, that equals the statue's in every case, and in some cases surpass them.

Mr. Ward Beam is considered to be a perfect man. He has never been ill in his life. He has all his teeth and all his hair, and in his face there is not a line. He is a superb gymnast, walking on his hands as easily as he walks on his feet, throwing front-and-back somersaults, performing, in a word, all the most difficult feats of the gymnasium. He has—and he claims all healthy persons should have—perfect organs of digestion. Once, indeed, on a

is man's brother, not his ancestor—that man is not descended from the gorilla or from any other ape, but that gorilla and man alike come from a common stock, the pithecianthropus. Man and his brother, the gorilla, parted company, went different ways, millions of years ago. Man worked, abstained, and ascended; the gorilla, living in idleness and self-indulgence, stood still or descended, and now there is the difference between these two brothers that the accompanying photographs and measurements impressively show:

The photographs say all that can be said of the difference in aspect between the perfect man and the gorilla. They show how ineffably the man is the superior in grace, in gentleness, in intelligence, in beauty; they show how ineffably the gorilla is the superior in strength, in ferocity, in bestiality. Supplementary to the photographs come these measurements:

Height	The Gorilla.	The Man.
Weight	5 ft. 1 in. 350 lbs.	5 ft. 8 ins. 145 lbs.

white men to explore the gorilla country or to explore the length of time in the climate.

"The discussions over the original discovery of the gorilla resulted in a spirited controversy, some fifty years ago. The first specimens consisted of some skulls of the natives in 1847 by Dr. Savage, an American, and sent to Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston. Then the ape was made known to science as the gorilla, though by the natives it has always been called the orangutan."

"In 1851 Dr. Ford, another missionary, obtained a complete skeleton, which is still in the Academy of Philadelphia.

"A few years later, Paul DuChallu, the famous missionary, visited the gorilla country, and upon his return published his 'Adventures in Equatorial Africa,' in which he describes the killing of gorillas and their habits."

DuChallu, in the volume mentioned above,

"The male gorilla is literally the king of the equatorial regions. He and his

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8 1/4c

Corsets
10c a Pair

Corsets and waists; odd makes
and broken sizes; some badly
soiled, others in good condition;

values up to \$1.00

\$1.00 Drawers

25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers;
trimmed with fine embroidery;

some scoured and smoked;

values up to \$1.00. Monday

Chemise

25c Each

Women's short chemises, made
out and neatly trimmed; these
are scarcely mussed; we
have up to \$1.00.

75c Gowns

39c Each

Women's muslin gowns
are neatly trimmed; these
are scarcely mussed; we
have up to \$1.00.

Batak Revisited.

THE AWFUL STORY OF THE MASSACRE TOLD BY A PRIEST.

From the London News.

BATAK, Nov. 20.—For a day or two I have been a guest in the house of the chief priest of Batak, Todor Popoff. A man with a terrible history is this good priest. As I sit by his fire at night he bids me light my pipe, whilst his daughter-in-law makes Turkish coffee for us; and as I smoke and sip my coffee the priest tells me all about that awful massacre which took place in this town of Batak on the 4th of May, 1876. It is no second-hand story that I get from this man's lips. He was in Batak when the Bashi-Bazouks surrounded the place, and wrought a deed which has no parallel in modern history, with the solitary exception of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The priest's wife, sitting just opposite me as I write, was also there, and the terrible scar upon her breast proves only too surely.

As the old man tells his story, his eyes fill with a sombre fire, priest though he is, and small wonder that his rage is kindled at the memory of that foul night and day of blood and rapine. He saw his father stand a prisoner in Turkish hands, saw the demons gouge that father's eyes out, saw them cut the flesh in strips from the old man's arms, breast, and shoulders before they gave him the mercy of death. He had seven sisters at noon on the 4th of May, 1876. At dusk of the same day he had but one alive, and she was in the hands of Hadji-Alish, the fiend who planned the sacking of Batak. From that hour to this the priest has never seen his young sister. "She was beautiful," he says with a catch in his voice; "the fairest of all the flock, and I loved her very dearly. All that I have been able to learn of her since then is that Hadji-Alish sold her to a man who bought girls for the harems in Constantinople. She is a slave somewhere—I cannot tell where."

"I had two brothers," broke in the priest's wife, "two fine men in the flower of their manhood. They both fell beneath the Turkish knife that cruel day. They wounded me, and left me for dead, and my husband fell in the church, and the men around him were knifed so quickly that his body was covered by dead men, and he lay there for twenty hours, and then crawled out and escaped."

"Tell me the whole story," I replied. "Let me have it fresh from your lips as you remember it, you who were part of the tragedy."

"Why do you seek an old story?" asks the priest. "Why go back to 1876 when in Macedonia at this moment similar deeds are being done, on a smaller scale, perhaps, for nowhere can you find a place so suited for a massacre as Batak?"

"I want this old story because I wish to show the British people once again what the Turk did in Bulgaria, that they may realize what he is capable of doing in Macedonia."

"First let us go and climb the hill, and look down upon Batak in the starlight, that you may see how the deed was done," and, as he said, so we did.

A Death Trap.

The man who laid out the town of Batak originally ought to have been put into a lunatic asylum and kept there. I have never looked upon such a death trap in any part of the world in which I have been. Just try to picture two lines of mountains running parallel with each other about 140 yards apart. They run from east to west, roughly speaking, and slope down into a ravine, which has a pretty nearly straight course for about three-quarters of a mile. In this ravine lies the town of Batak. From north to south the town is not more than a hundred yards wide. From east to west it is three-quarters of a mile long. At the western end a mountain cuts across the ravine, and completely commands the town from that end, just as the mountains on each side command it from the north and south. At the eastern end the mountains almost join, so that Batak is as much at the mercy of an enemy on the heights as a crowd of people would be in the Strand, supposing the shops on both sides were hills held by an enemy, and a barricade were thrown across each end. From a military point of view, the man who laid out Batak was a fool; from a sanitary point of view, he was a criminal lunatic, because the water draining from the heights, on both sides and at the western end converts the streets of Batak into slushy lanes, which no amount of sanitation could keep clean or healthy. From every point of view, I think it is the worst town I have ever been in, and I wonder the Bulgarian government does not condemn it at once, and compel the inhabitants to remove to the high ground in the vicinity. Batak is only five hours from the frontier post, called Sowdjak, on the Rodope mountains. In the event of war between Bulgaria and Turkey, should the Turks get through the mountains they will do by Batak as they did in 1876.

As I stood with the priest on the northern hills, I said: "Now point out to me where the Turks took up their positions on that fatal May afternoon in 1876." He pointed, as I expected he would point, first to the mountain which commands the extreme west of the ravine. Ten thousand Bashi-Bazouks were there, he said, under Hadji-Alish. Five thousand more under Hamed Aga at the latter end. Five thousand others were on the southern hills, and ten thousand of the worst of the Bashi-Bazouks on the northern hills, under Muhammed of Dorkovo. Thirty thousand armed men in all surrounded the town.

"They had you like rats in a trap," I remarked, "no matter how well you were armed."

"Come," he answered, "it is cold out here; I will tell you the rest by the fireside." He shivered as he spoke, and I fancied it was something more than the keen night air which made him shake in his shoes. And it may well have been so, for those hills and glens were full of the ghosts of his relations, of his comrades, of the playmates of his youth, and the friends of his earlier manhood.

Five Hundred Human Skulls.

On our way back the priest drew me into what looked like an old ruined church. The marks of fire were upon

the once white walls. Charred timber stood out here and there. We passed through a rude doorway and stood in a stone room about fifty feet square. "In this spot," said my guide, "my father, who was high priest of Batak at the time of the great murder, put all the women and children he could crowd into this space to be out of the way of Turkish bullets. Outside the church there was a strong stone wall which encompassed a plot of land, into which a few hundred people might be squeezed if they were put there like penned sheep. That yard was full too. Women, babies, children, and a few men were there."

"What became of them?" I asked.

Without a word he raised his lantern, and, walking along the walls of the church, showed me row upon row of grinning skulls. Row upon row—little skulls dented with sword strokes; for your Bashi-Bazouk is a mighty fighter when he has unarmed babes in front of him. Row upon row of women's skulls, with here and there the skull of a man. "Come out," I gasped; "for God's sake, come out. This makes me sick."

"Many have felt sick who have stood here," put in the priest. "Every inch of ground when you but pass within these walls covers a murdered human being—a Bulgarian who felt the tender mercy of the Turk."

We went out into the night. As we passed an old dwelling, my reverend guide paused. "In that house," he said, "our people were crowded so thickly that they could scarce move when the Bashi-Bazouks came. They were mostly women, because many of the men died in the streets fighting with sticks and stones and bare hands against lead and steel."

"What happened, Todor Popoff?"

"The Bashi-Bazouks went in and pulled out all the female children who were fair and comely."

"And the rest, Todor Popoff. What of the rest?"

"Some they stabbed in the back, some they stabbed between the breasts, some—" (he drew his hand edge-ways across his throat.)

I plucked him by the sleeve. "Let us get out of this; the night wind feels full of moanings and wailings for the dead."

"Wait just a little; you must know all, see all. After the murder there were none left to bury the dead. An American came here from Constantinople, sent by his government. When he went to look in that house he was attacked by a crowd of village dogs that had grown ravenous when their owners died. The American could scarce get near the spot with safety, the dogs were so fierce."

"What were the dogs doing, Todor Popoff?"

The priest gripped me by the arm; his voice was hoarse and thick and raucous. "They were burying our dead; the starving dog had turned wolf."

I drew away from the accursed spot with all my blood running like snow water in my veins; and as I did so, as if to fit the picture, a mob of village dogs, attracted by our voices, sprang out of the darkness and came snarling at our heels. It only needed a score of Turkish fezes lit by a dozen torches and the gleam of yataghans to have made me think Batak a splendid starting-place for home.

Told by the Firelight.

It was good to feel the glow of the fire again; good to look around and see the stern face of the captain of the Bulgarian forces in Batak; good to see the face of the Mayor, the priest's son; good to feel the warm drink they gave me coursing through my chilled blood; good to see the women spinning by the lamp light, after that walk in the starlight through the horror-haunted streets of Batak. All was silence for a little while, broken only by the whirr of the spinning wheels and the hush, hush, of the young matron crooning her babe to sleep. The priest, with his black robe drawn round him, his long hair adrift from his high-crowned ebony cap, gazed dreamily into the fire. The captain studied a map, the Mayor studied a sheet of statistics, and I, being a scribe, and a seeker after knowledge, studied them all. It was the churchman who broke the silence, speaking abruptly, and without preface of any sort.

"It was in May, 1876, the year before Bulgaria won her freedom by driving the Turks across the border. We had insurgent bands out fighting the infidels then, just as the Macedonians have now, and for the same cause. The Turks had done by us as they are doing by the Macedonians at this hour. They had ravished our women, stolen our maidens to sell them to the keepers of harems in Constantinople, robbed our merchants, flayed our peasants alive, and trampled our religion under foot. Our people were in revolt, but we had few arms, and very little discipline; then, at the beginning of May of that year a band of ours had fought with a band of the Bashi-Bazouks, and had beaten them, just as the Macedonian bands have beaten the Turks during the last few months of this year, and the Bashi-Bazouks were frantic with rage. They were getting to be afraid of our fighting men, so they determined to wreak a terrible revenge on one of our small towns. There was a Turk named Hadji-Alish, who came from the village of Bania. It was his native place, and, living close to us, he knew Batak well; knew how easily it could be surrounded, and the people be placed at the mercy of an enemy who held the heights. He had often been in Batak, and knew well every man who had money, and every woman who had a fair girl child. He knew, for he had made it his mission to know, all who had arms.

Hadji-Alish's Treachery.

"It was this man, Hadji-Alish, who planned the sack of our town. He advanced upon it from four sides at once with thirty thousand Bashi-Bazouks. They appeared on the hills overlooking us about noon on the 4th of May, but did not attack us at once. They were too cowardly and too treacherous for that, in spite of their great numbers. Hadji-Alish, Muhammed of Dorkovo, and Hamed-Aga, the three chief men of the Turks, came into Batak and called for all the notables of the place, and accused them of stirring up strife. This they denied. Then, said the three Turks, 'since you deny that you want to make war upon us, give up the arms you now have in Batak, pay us for the trouble you have put us to, and we will let you go in peace, you and all who are yours, but if you do not do as

we demand we will come down and utterly destroy you and take all that you possess.' When the notables heard them they were afraid, and so they agreed, but they made Hadji-Alish swear by his Prophet that he would be fairly by them after they had paid the ransom and up their arms. And Hadji-Alish and his company by their Prophet and by the graves of their fathers said their words should be as lasting as the hills. So the Bashi-Bazouks gave the ransom demanded, digging up the earth from their secret hiding places, and they gave up their arms also.

"When this was done, Hadji-Alish said that he would search the village to see that no more arms were concealed, and with a great company of Bashi-Bazouks entered Batak and selected many of the most beautiful damsels, all virgins of tender age, and those he caused to be sheathed in the hills, whilst their kinsmen, robbed of their arms, stood by helpless. My young sister was one of the number. Then my father, who was a priest, and a very good man, upbraided Hadji-Alish for his treachery, and the Bashi-Bazouks told upon him, and gouged out his old man's eyes, because he had sent many of the men to hide in the church, fearing Turkish treachery. Also he had torn out his eyes, they made a mock of him, telling him to call for help to his God. Then they took strips from his arms and chest with knives, but left him alive to torture him more later, to make him say where the money of the church was. At that the notables would flee, but the Bashi-Bazouks, bounded on by their dogs, put them all to the edge of the sword, all old and young. One man, Tredatli-Tchorbadji (which in Turkish means 'rich man,') they seized in the village, and demanded money, and when they had extorted all they put him to a slow fire and roasted him to death. This man's son looked on, and, digging a hole, put his head in it and buried the earth down, crying to one another: 'Look, last night a rich man's son has become a pig; he roots in the earth like a hog,' and they danced around the dying man, like devils. Then the leaders turned their men loose on the damsels, only saving those they wanted to sell to Constantinople. At dusk they rushed down from the hills shooting, stabbing, hacking all whom they met. They took babies from their mothers' arms and strangled them, holding the mothers so that they could not call for rescue. They went into houses crowded by men and stabbed, stabbed and hacked until they were tired of slaying. Then they came out and down on the ground and laughed. One sprang at them naked-handed, and tried to get a knife or sword from them to fight with, and many men were slain. They came to the church at last, all they found there they cut down; they cut them in hundreds. You have seen many skulls, but you have seen all. My wife was shot and fell. One of her breasts was taken off. God saved me; I know not how, standing amongst a group of men. They fired a volley; men fell all round me, and I was knocked down. Slaughter went on, and the dead fell on top of me. I was saved, for I was hidden by corpses, and remained covered by the dead for many hours. Some of our men broke from the Bashi-Bazouks and got to the first hills, but the Turks pressed them, and cut the throats of whom they met, old or young.

Traffic for the Harems.

"What they did to us in 1876 they are doing to the Macedonians today. Even whilst I am talking to you there is bitter woe in many a Macedonian village. The Turk is killing the men of Macedonia and sparing the women, and the Turk will go on doing his wickedness as long as there is a centime to be got by extortion, or a girl to be taken to be sold to the harems of the rich. This traffic in girls that makes the common Turk as ready to make war on the Macedonians. They have done it with the open trade in the market place because it is a sentiment in Europe against the traffic, but the harems all over Turkey are a proof that the trade still goes on. I have read how the English race was wild with rage because the Americans sold negro girls into bondage long ago. I have read all about the war of emancipation that took place in America, and I cannot understand how English and the American nations can sit down and let white girls, white Christian girls, sold into slavery of the basest kind."

"You have told me much concerning Hadji-Alish. Has he ever shown his face in Batak since that awful day? I saw him less than a week ago in a Bulgarian village."

"Once, about two years ago," said the priest, "but the Devil was making his way from Macedonia into Bulgaria by this route, for there is a road which men take in the summer that leads through our village when our women heard that he was coming, nothing could restrain them. Rich or poor, old women and young, forsaking their homes, and gathering stones, they stoned the great assassin. And they would have stoned him to death and buried him under the stones that brained him had he continued his journey, but he heard of the people awaiting him, and turned away, taking another road. Should he ever come to this place, the women would surely kill him. The other two leaders in the great army are dead, but something tells me that this man will come to justice before he dies."

"He is a hale, hard man yet," I answered. "He is full of vitality, and in point of activity and strength could give a good account of himself in a fight with a much younger man."

"He was one of the strongest and most active men in all these parts when he turned his knife on babies and women. He is strong yet, you say. Well, so it may be, but his dark hour will come. God will not forget Hadji-Alish nor the 4th of May, 1876. The very ground of Batak reeks in the summer time with the scent of his crime, and during long walks, the dog is likely to growl at the lesson comes a play like 'The Devil's Arithmetic' at 6. It is unusual for the dog to learn in the same day. The dog in the playground outside during long walks, the dog in certain seasons even

HOT
APPAREL
EXTRA-CLAS-
METROPOLITAN
CLOTHING

A School for Dogs.**WHERE FASHIONABLE PETS ARE TRAINED IN TRICKS.***From a Special Correspondent.*

THIS is our class for studying tricks with newspaper.

The dean of the dog college cracked his whip to attract attention.

"Papers, back there, Rollo, back. Now papers."

The seven dogs lined against the wall rushed to where as many newspapers lay in a row, and after some slight confusion distributed them among themselves. The professor's whip cracked menacingly.

"Bring them here, here, here; lay them down. Here are your bones. Now get out."

Each paper unrolled disclosing a tempting bone. The dogs dropped the papers obediently, snatched up the bones and disappeared pell-mell through the door. School was out for the day.

"That last exercise didn't do us credit," said the professor sternly, as he picked up the papers and hastily arranged the classroom to rights. "My pupils are always upset by visitors. But they are getting along finely. Several of that class have their lesson so well by heart that

As the writer was led through the college building the dean spoke enthusiastically of his work. "It is but fair that he be allowed to plead his own case."

"It is much the same with the higher education of dogs as with men," said he. "Many people believe a dog should be turned loose on the street at an early age and get his education by actual contact with life—be a self-made dog, as it were. What good, they ask, will fancy tricks do for a dog in his daily battle for bones? At any rate the higher education of dogs is sadly neglected. The country which pays most attention to the higher education of dogs is Germany, the home of universities."

"But, speaking seriously, the training of dogs always pays. The value of a dog which can perform a few tricks is greatly increased. For every \$50 thus spent, you will increase his actual market value more than twice that sum. Besides, how much more interesting your dog becomes. There are as many spoiled dogs as spoiled children. A course in the college makes a dog obedient for one thing, as few dogs are. They learn to be good watch dogs, good house dogs, and better companions."

The professor was asked for some hints for those who would like to give their pets the benefit of this higher education. For reply he led the way to a room where a private lesson was in progress, and explained the lesson as it progressed. It is a comparatively easy matter to teach a number of attractive tricks to any dog of average intelligence. The accompanying illustrations are made from photographs taken under the professor's directions.

command. The stick in this case could be used to tap the polite paw until the pupil raises it involuntarily at the word "shake" or whatever it may be to avoid the stroke. With a little practice this sort of instruction can of course be continued indefinitely. To teach the dog to wear a hat, hold a pipe in its mouth and so on, it is not necessary to follow the same directions. Remember that the word of command must be a single word if possible, and must be spoken quickly and decisively.

"To teach the dog to carry a basket, hold his head well up, and, if necessary, use a stick to explain the command. Place the handle of a small basket gently in the dog's mouth and hold it there for a few moments, repeating the word of command. This same process should be repeated over and over again. If the dog drops his head he is likely to drop the basket, so that his consciousness should be directed to keeping his head up. Should the dog persistently refuse to take hold of the basket, it is well to tie a piece of meat to the handle. In teaching a dog to fetch and carry a newspaper the method is exactly the same.

"A very attractive trick is for a dog to steal and hide an object, returning it at the word of command. Such lessons should be commenced with a piece of meat. Show the piece of meat to the dog first and give the command and put him through the exercise endlessly, but keep the meat until the end of the lesson, before giving it to the dog. In teaching a dog to run for one's slippers, for instance, the piece of meat will be found very useful. In teaching a dog to carry an object as it is thrown to it or pick up anything from the floor, it is well to use a piece of meat in the same way.

"A wrestling dog is generally considered a curiosity, yet the trick as a matter of fact is very easily taught. A large dog should, of course, be selected for such things. First place him on some raised object so that his head comes about on a level with your chest. The dog should be plagued by pulling his ears or pinching his neck until he playfully retaliates, throwing his paws over the trainer's shoulders. As the trainer wrestles, the dog, of course, wrestles in return, and in time learns to imitate the methods of the wrestler. Great Danes are the best wrestlers. A piece of meat may even be attached to one's shoulder during the first lesson.

"Jumping dogs are always interesting, and the trick can be taught to any dog of ordinary intelligence. To make a dog jump through a hoop or over one's foot at a word, first teach him to jump over a low board. It will be necessary to assist him over first by tapping the foot he is to jump. The bar can then be raised or varied by degrees. It will be found advisable to attach a small piece of meat to the hoop through which the dog is to jump. It will be seen that these tricks may be combined and varied indefinitely with a little ingenuity and much patience."

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HELEN GOULD'S BIBLE PRIZE.

The cause of Biblical research, and of religious knowledge in general, cannot fail of a positive and large benefit from the generous prizes offered by Miss Helen M. Gould for the best written articles on the origin and history of the two versions of the Bible, used respectively in the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches. The prizes offered are sufficiently tempting, and the conditions of the competition of a nature to stimulate the endeavors of the best Biblical students and writers of the day, and the result will be anticipated with the keenest interest. Only good can come from such study and research as this competition will set on foot, even though the prizes to be won are necessarily restricted to three persons. The whole truth, so far as ascertainable, in regard to the origin and history of the two versions of the Bible now in use by the two great divisions of the Christian church will be of benefit to both. It is clearly to the advantage of every professed believer in the systems of religion founded on the Bible that he shall be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and never so much so as at this present time, when the spirit of skepticism is rampant and so many insidious attacks are being made upon the foundations of religious belief. It is certain that the world can never know too much about the Bible; the more it is studied and understood the more firmly it will stand, and the wider and the more loyal will be the allegiance it commands.—[Leslie's Weekly.]

SPEECH SAVED FROM THE FLOOD.

Mr. Curtis of Kansas, a new member of the Committee on Ways and Means, did not make a speech on the Cuban reciprocity bill, although he had a tariff speech ready for use.

"I want to save it," he said, "for a general tariff debate, should one occur. I think a good deal of that speech, for it was incidentally the means of saving the one book of my library that escaped from the ravages of the flood that swept over Topeka last summer."

"I was reading on the subject, and had the second volume of Colton's 'Life of Clay' in hand. I laid it upon a tin box, resting on the top of the bookcases, and when the waters flooded the house everything but that went."

"How it escaped I don't know. It is the sole relic of a library that I had been gathering since 1879, when I began the study of the law."—[New York Sun.]

MORE JINGOES.

An Englishman and an American who had been discussing the race between the Shamrock and the Reliance began to argue about the strength and capabilities of their respective navies; when the Englishman said:

"I consider our navy to be the best in the world."

"Nonsense," exclaimed the Yankee; "we could tow the whole British fleet into New York harbor."

"Aye, that might be," responded John Bull; "but it would take a deal cleverer man than Christopher Columbus to find America after it had been there ten minutes."—[Spare Moments.]

EDUCATION COMPLETED. EVENING PRAYER.

Will complete them next week. You're fortunate to have this entire class at recitation. Most of the instruction, however, is done by private tutoring. But let me show you my method."

The New York College for Dogs is a completely equipped school for the education of dogs in all branches. It is the first institution of its kind in America at least. It offers a variety of courses. There are the kindergarten classes to speak, making the dog house-broken and greatly obedient. From these lessons a dog may be promoted to other classes where he learns to fetch the newspaper, or one's slippers; to steal and hide a handkerchief, and what is more remarkable, to find it. He learns to sit or walk upon his hind legs, shake hands, jump through a hoop and similar accomplishments. In most post-graduate courses he may in turn learn fancy tricks to enable him to accept a position in a circus.

The college is situated on upper Broadway, at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth street, in New York City. It occupies a large building especially equipped for the purpose. It contains clean, commodious dormitories in the form of kennels, large airy classrooms, baths, a playground, and even a sun parlor. The courses offered in the dog college vary in length from one month to a year. The rate of tuition vary according to the nature of instruction and the intelligence of the dog. A course which enables a dog to learn a single trick well, including his board during the period of instruction, costs about \$30. This generally occupies a three months' term. Anything like a complete canine education is likely to cost well into the hundreds of dollars. The college is clearly one for dogs of high degree only.

There are six days of school in every week, with a holiday on Sunday. School opens promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning. At that hour the attendants first serve breakfast to the pupils. The meal is served in the private rooms. Breakfast over, the dogs are carefully washed. The morning bath is imperative. By 10 o'clock the dogs are ready for their first lesson.

The first lesson lasts for more than an hour at a time, and a dog is likely to grow nervous under restraint. After this comes a play hour, with dinner at noon and dinner at 6. It is unusual to give a dog more than two meals in the same day. They are allowed plenty of exercise in the playground or in the company of an attendant during long walks. The college is well patronized; it might be crowded.

Here are some valuable instructions from the dean of the dog college in person:

"The secret of it all is patience," said he. "Should you get angry, you will undo the work of hours in a few minutes. You must, besides, be sympathetic as possible, and must try to understand dog's moods, especially if he be intelligent. Most intelligent high-bred dogs are far more sensitive than we commonly imagine."

"Study your dog's temperament. And try to make haste slowly. There are often days when a dog is out of sorts and is much better left alone. Don't force him. Then again, don't give him too much to do. It is better to err on the other side and give him too little. These are the great mistakes among the amateurs who try to train their dogs. It explains why so few people are successful in such work."

"First of all, select some quiet room for the training where the dog will be absolutely free from interruptions of all kinds. Should any other dogs be within sight or smell, or any bones or edible objects, the dog's attention is of course likely to be distracted. Try to have your dog in a good humor, for if he be snarling, one might as well give over the lesson for the day. One thing more, don't whip your dog unless it be absolutely necessary. A harsh tone will be found much more effective. You can coax a dog into obedience often than you can force him."

"One of the most elementary tricks is that of teaching a dog to sit up. When all is ready, place your dog in the desired position, and hold him there for a moment, patting him on the head, meanwhile to secure his confidence. Select some word or short phrase such as, 'sit up,' 'attention,' or something of that sort, and repeat this over and over again to the dog, each time suiting the action to the word. It is well to have a small stick in your hand, but it is best to use it merely to fix his attention upon the work he is expected to do. In the sitting-up exercise the dog's consciousness should be fixed upon his chin. If you can succeed in making the dog hold up his head, the training for this particular trick is more than half accomplished. Should he drop his head, as of course he will repeatedly, touch him lightly under the chin with the stick. The word of command and the sitting-up process and the tapping of the stick must simply be repeated over and over again until the dog minds."

"Suppose that the trick of shaking hands is to be taught. The same general method must be employed. Grasp the paw in the conventional manner and repeat the word of

HOTEL METROPOLE

OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE DAIRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected dairy cattle.

Other services under the care of the County Veterinarian.

MANNING COMPANY, 222 S. Spring St.

Girl Pupils Flea Barefooted a
Mile Over Ice and
Snow.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) Jan. 2.

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and perfected arrangements for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the people calmly await developments.

TO THE U.S. AND CANADIAN legation hopes, thereby to avoid any objections on the part of the Italian government regarding the sailing of the cruisers, should hostilities commence before they are ready to put to sea.

The Associated Press learns that no

Radium Cure for Cancer.

PROGRESS OF EXPERIMENTS AT LONDON CANCER HOSPITAL.

From the London Illustrated Mail.

CAN cancer be cured by radium? That is the question occupying the attention of the medical world at the moment. A week or so ago the Cancer Hospital in Fulham Road, London, determined to put the theory to a practical test, and a number of patients are now undergoing the radium treatment.

The treatment itself is wonderfully simple. This new mysterious substance, worth three thousand times its weight in pure gold, and so rare that all the radium in the world could be heaped into a single tablespoon, is placed upon the affected part and allowed to remain there for a space of three to five minutes. This simple operation is carried out daily, but sufficient time has not elapsed to know what the result will be. In Vienna it has been found that the nodules disappear in five or six weeks. In Paris, too, Dr. Danlos, of the St. Louis Hospital, has tested radium on lupus and cancer patients for over a year. Cancerous growths, near the skin, have absolutely disappeared, leaving healthy white scars in their place. Patients treated at this hospital have now gone for months without a relapse. "They look like absolute cures," is all that Dr. Danlos will say at present.

The radium used at the Cancer Hospital in Fulham Road looks for all the world like tobacco dust. It is so small that it barely covers your finger nail, yet it cost



APPLYING RADIUM TO A CANCEROUS GROWTH ON A HAND.

several hundred pounds, and was brought from Vienna by Dr. Plummer. It only weighs about one-third of a gram. It is not really pure radium, but radium bromide. Last week Sir William Ramsay started the scientific world by telling us what radium is. It is a metal, an element, extracted from a mineral known as pitch-blende, and is remarkable in that it gives off light and heat without being consumed. Small particles have been weighed after two years with no apparent diminution. Sir William Ramsay contended some months ago that radium turned into helium, and then vanished. This latter is a very rare gas, which exists in the sun. Radium, therefore, may be said to have upset all the theories of chemistry in that it changes its own accord and without external interference into a totally different element.

The radium used at the Cancer Hospital is kept in a round metal case with a surface of glass. This is placed upon the body where the cancer is situated, glass downwards, and allowed to remain there for a brief period. The next day the same course is adopted. It is only applied in those cases where the hard growth is near the surface and the skin is intact. The only effect is that a reddish mark appears upon the skin after a period of about eight hours. Some patients declare that they feel nothing, and others a tingling sensation. After each application the spot is photographed by means of the X-rays and the cancer measured. By comparing these photographs and measurements physicians can tell whether the cancer is being dispersed.

That such uninteresting-looking particles of dust should contain any curative power over such a dreaded disease as cancer seemed almost incredible. But Dr. Morgan quickly demonstrated the wonderful power of his small piece of radium. Stepping into a dark room, it soon made its presence known by the light it gave off. Placed against a screen, the room was quite illuminated by the rays given off by the radium; indeed, they could be detected through thirteen pennies placed one on top of the other. After he had finished, the doctor carefully wrapped his precious possession in a covering of lead, then placed it in a little box, wrapped it round with paper, and then carried it dangling on a piece of string.

"You see," he said, "we handle it very carefully. We have not had sufficient experience to know what radium can do. If I placed this little case upon your hand you would feel nothing. If I left it there several minutes you would probably have a tingling sensation several hours later. A noted professor recently carried a little tube containing some of this wonderful substance in his waistcoat pocket, while making a journey from Paris to London. Nothing happened at the time, but a fortnight later he was surprised to find the skin under his waistcoat turning red. It eventually developed into a painful sore. That was caused by the radium. Mice, rabbits, guinea pigs and chickens have succumbed to the influence of radium. They were, of course, exposed to its rays for long periods.

"So far as cancer is concerned, using the word in its broadest sense, we are hopeful of success. Sufficient time has not elapsed, however, to state definitely whether cancer can really be cured by radium. We have discovered this, that there is a certain similarity in the action of the X-rays and radium, only radium is much more powerful. The X-rays have been in use here for two years, and by their means we have cured surface cancers. The great difficulty has been in the case of deep-seated cancers, to which the X-rays cannot penetrate. As the penetrating rays of radium are greater than that of the X-rays, may we not hope that in the near future we shall be able to reach

internal cancers by radium, arrest their growth, and destroy them?"

At the present time, three methods of treating cancer are in operation at the Cancer Hospital, namely, the X-rays, the high frequency current, and radium. Needless to add, the first two named apparatus represent the latest scientific and medical attempts to combat what is, unfortunately, a growing malady. Some wonderful cures have been recorded with the X-rays in the case of surface cancers. The application is most simple. A patient, say, with a cancer in the face, is made to sit in a chair close to the bulb of the instrument. The face is covered with a sheet of lead to protect it from the rays, a hole in the shield allowing the rays to attack the disease. Doctors declare that the rays emitted from this ingenious device are both chemical and electrical. Dr. Grube has stated that by making frequent X-rays exposures a simple focal inflammation is set up on the part of the body played upon. The circulation is cut off and the affected part dies for want of nourishment. The high-frequency current is equally as simple so far as its treatment is concerned. The device consists of an induction coil of great sparking power which is attached to a battery. The affected part is held near the coil, or if this is not possible, the electric sparks are brought to bear upon it by means of an electrode at the end of an insulated wire. Sparks from one inch up to twelve inches are ejected from this contrivance upon the cancer for a period of about five minutes or so at a time. There is nothing objectionable about this form of treatment, and the majority of patients rather enjoy it. Unless a very high current is used no perceptible shock is felt. Curiously enough, it has been found that experiments do not warrant the supposition that the higher the electrical power, or even the more penetrative the rays, the greater will be the curative effect.

In the course of a year as many as 2500 new patients are treated at the Cancer Hospital, while the attendance of out patients alone for a like period total some 18,000. It is a free hospital, and since its inception it has afforded relief to over 60,000 persons suffering under this terrible scourge. Many of the other hospitals also treat cancer, particularly the Middlesex, which has a special endowment for the purpose of cancer research.

That the medical fraternity are determined to do their best to combat the disease is apparent, fully believing that the cures reported from time to time show that the natural processes of the body are in some cases—however rare their occurrence—capable of curing the disease, and of destroying the cancerous development in the tissues. Consequently there must be some means, if it can be discovered, of so stimulating the body's resources as to enable them to cope with the disease.

SENATOR HOAR'S FEUD.

Senatorial Hoar and H. W. Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, met on an elevator under circumstances which neither will forget soon. Mr. Scott, one of the most respected citizens of the Pacific Coast, as venerable in his appearance as the Massachusetts Senator, was accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, the senior Senator from his State.

As Mr. Hoar entered the elevator Mr. Mitchell introduced Mr. Scott, who two years ago virtually declined an election as United States Senator. Mr. Scott put out his hand to shake hands. Senator Hoar put his hands behind his back. Both Mr. Scott and Mr. Mitchell were much surprised, and looked inquiringly at Senator Hoar, who said:

"You notice I did not shake hands with you?"

"Yes," Mr. Scott replied, "and why?"

"Because of something you printed years ago in your paper concerning my friend, the late Senator Morrill of Vermont."

"What was it?" asked Mr. Scott.

"The paper said that Senator Morrill was staying alive merely to save funeral expenses."

Mr. Scott didn't know whether to laugh or to be indignant. He said:

"Of course, that statement may have been printed in my paper, but I have no recollection of it. I had a man from Vermont working on the paper once, and he may have written it, but I do not remember it."

"You are responsible for what appears in your paper, are you not?" inquired Senator Hoar, very seriously.

"Yes, sir," Scott replied, emphatically.

"Well, sir, then I shall not shake hands with you."

"Very well," said Mr. Scott, "I shall turn my back on you."

He did so, and the elevator went up in an atmosphere so cold that frost gathered on the bronze work.—[Omaha Bee.

COMFORTED.

I do not curse my poverty;
It has its better points;
No gout has ever come my way
To stiffen up my joints.

I do not all the long, long night,
All anxious lie awake
And wonder what the chances are
For that fool bank to break.

I do not go about with black
Hell-goggles on my nose—
My coat of arms a monkey-wrench
And gasoline clothes.

I do not have to dress and go
Somewhere o' nights and stay
Till 12 o'clock and stand it while
They talk me old and gray.

Oho! I put my feet upon
My old typewriter and
I smoke my pipe and thank my stars
That I can understand

Why Providence all-wise has cast
My lot where sunbeams fail;
A toast, Poverty! It has
Its good points after all.

—[St. Louis World.

The Borrowed Blanket.

STORY OF AN UNCOMPROMISING NIGHT IN A CANVAS HOTEL.

By a Special Contributor.

IT was not in the lightest of spirits that Waterman boarded the Southern Pacific at the Arcade depot, Los Angeles, one evening in October and started upon his new venture. His case was well stocked, and a case full of gold in his coat pocket. It was a tremendous undertaking he had before him, and upon his shoulders now the responsibility of its success or failure. He had conceived the daring idea of invading a territory monopolized by San Francisco houses, the Central and Northern Nevada, and at Waterman's best man available, he had been commissioned to be the locust of war in the enemy's camp, to be

No a whit did he underrate the importance of the task laid upon him, but, resolved to do his best, he results take care of themselves. Waterman slept his limbs comfortably in the smoking car, deposited in his coat and sample case beside him, and in a slow train pulled slowly out of the city.

We would like to follow him in all the details of the trip, but time and lack of space forbids us; therefore, hasten on and meet our enterprising man at a bustling mining town in northwestern Nevada.

He had arrived late in the evening, and in the only accommodations to be had for the night—a large canvas tent which had been fitted up as a hotel.

The air was keen and frosty, and quite a number of guests were gathered about a shooting in one corner of the tent, this space serving as the sitting-room of the hotel. Among them was a intelligent woman of middle age, who Waterman was there in the interest of some mining property owned in that part of the State. It is an old saying that nothing of any consequence happens in a town without there be a woman in it, and these are considerable evidence that it is so. In this case was Mrs. Clayton, and she talked quite various matters of business with her fellow guests. Waterman found her immensely interesting, and refreshing after the toil of his journey. Unconsciously he found himself adjusting more to his well-fitting coat and arranging the ends of his tache in a way calculated to make a good impression. And in this he flattered himself that he was succeeding.

She at length bade them a pleasant good night, went to look up the landlady of the hotel. Conversation was continued for some time by over their pipes and cigars. Finally they got by mutual consent adjourned for the night, were simply curtained off from one another by like hangings of muslin, and each guest was in a particular "room" by the landlady. Waterman, in extra-good spirits, considering his accommodations cheerfully disrobed and turned into bed to go to sleep. But the bedding was a trifle scanty for a cold night, and he at length began to shiver uncomfortably.

"I've got to have more bedding than this," he said to himself, as he rolled out of his bunk and the tall candle which stood upon a small table beside it. "If there's any spare beds handy I'll turn myself to some quilts. Don't propose to lie here and freeze if I can help it."

In the compartment adjoining his own the quilt hung slightly apart, he saw a bed with a good quilt on it, and reaching over the foot he hauled the comforter off and spread it over his own bedclothes. He dived into bed and slept the sleep of a contented commercial traveler the remainder of the night.

Next morning when he paid his bill, and was about to start forth upon his work, the landlady remarked:

"You took a quilt from another bed last night, warm, did you not?"

"Yes, that's a fact," replied Waterman. "Did you know who was in that bed?"

"Why, there was no one in it; at least I didn't see one."

"Oh, yes, there was," declared the landlady, in a tone of severe reproach. "Mrs. Clayton was in that bed, and she nearly froze to death before morning."

"Great Scott! I never dreamed of such a thing," exclaimed Waterman. "And suffering Moses! What do I do to square it?"

"You can't do anything," replied the landlady. "Mrs. Clayton, and I know she will never forgive me for taking her quilt."

"Well, then, good-by, I'm off before she gets up," he cried, picking up his sample case and for the door.

Waterman, figuratively speaking, kicked himself in the town for a blundering idiot, and in his anger and mind plunged into his work with such vim and determination that he piled up most astonishing and surprising results right from the start. Today a great and increasing trade is being carried on by the houses of Los Angeles in this region where he had the enemy's stronghold, and came forth a conqueror.

CLYDE SCOTT

A NEW TERM.

Gertrude: Poor Madeline! She outmarries her; Blanche: Indeed?

Gertrude: Yes; she married a duke, you know, didn't have enough money to pay his bills.

75c Gowns 39c Each

81.00 Drawers 25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery; some soiled, others in good condition; worth up to \$1.00; Monday.

Chemise
25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; fullcut and well finished; these are in excellent condition;

Women's muslin gowns, long and neatly trimmed; these are scarcely mussed; worth up to \$1.00; Monday.

els, large

for Fire Sale each

good quality; well worth 6c; this has been wet;

3c

81c

good quality; well worth 6c; this has been wet;

3c

6c

Corsets 10c a Pair

Corsets and waists, odd and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition; worth up to \$1.00; Monday.

81.00 Drawers 25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery; some soiled and smoked; values up to \$1.00; Monday.

Chemise 25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; fullcut and well finished; these are in excellent condition;

Women's muslin gowns, long and neatly trimmed; these are scarcely mussed; worth up to \$1.00; Monday.

Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

Blaine's Memory System.

"THE memory of James G. Blaine for names and faces," said former Speaker David B. Henderson, "was famed in story, if not in song. I once had an experience with Mr. Blaine which has not been narrated heretofore."

"In 1882 I was secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, and I boarded at Wormley's Hotel, in this city. That was a famous place for Republicans in those days; and the register showed the names of Blaine, Logan, Morton, Conkling, Edmunds, Carpenter, and a host of others of that tremendous caliber; for there were giants in those days."

"Mr. Blaine came there that summer, registered, and had been in the house several days, frequently passing and repassing me; when one morning as I came from breakfast, Mr. Blaine came in. I noted that he eyed me very closely. About half-past 1 o'clock, as I was coming to my lunch, I met Mr. Blaine coming out. He stopped right in front of me and asked: 'Isn't this Col. Dave Henderson of Iowa?' I replied that I was Henderson, and then he said:

"I thought that I ought to know you this morning, but was not sure. I met you five years ago in Detroit, and we were guests of Gen. Alger. You made a great speech to the old soldiers that day." And then he went on as though he remembered me and everything connected with me and my career for many years. I thanked him, and after he was gone I entered the dining-room and sent for the head waiter, to whom I said:

"I want you to tell me exactly what Mr. Blaine said about me this morning. The waiter very earnestly replied:

"Match Blaine didn't say nothin' ag'in you, Kunnel Henderson. He on'y asked me what your name was, an' when I tol' him, he said as how you was a mighty fine gentleman, sah."

"And thus was Mr. Blaine's remarkable memory of names and faces explained, at least for that one time."

Hadley's Testimony.

ACCORDING to reports, Prof. Arthur S. Hadley, president of Yale College, has a six-year-old-son who keeps the family guessing.

Not long ago the youngster was having a glorious time

when a servant informed him that was no place for him to play; that in fact he must find amusement elsewhere, as the room was needed. Leaving reluctantly, the boy was overheard a few moments later announcing to his companions in the doorway as he strutted about with his hands in his pockets:

"The president of Yale nor his wife can't neither of 'em make a bath, for I've got the plug in my pocket."

On another occasion Mrs. Hadley was a victim of boyishness too literally. Her young hopeful announced that a caller at the house of one of her particular friends.

"Who is it in the parlor?" he asked with engaging can-

ness. His hostess was somewhat surprised to find sitting there in solemn state, some twenty minutes, perched up in an uncomfortable chair, evidently having slumped since he went in.

"You lonesome in here?" she inquired. "Why do you come to stay here?"

The returned boy, disgustedly, "my mother said that your parlor carpet made her positively sick, and I sat here an hour and it hasn't made me sick a bit."

At one young Hadley got one on his father was when, after a visit to a young companion, he complained that their folks had the nicest picture book he had ever seen;

there was nothing at home to compare with it; not one in the whole Hadley collection. Being curious, Prof. Hadley inquired minutely, but could get no clew to the won-

derful book from the boy's description. Baffled, he asked the boy to copy the title and bring it home. He was

surprised when confronted a few days later

with the words in tottering capitals: "Holly Bible."

I. B. W.

An Honest Question.

CONGRESSMAN BEN BUTTERWORTH of Ohio often entertains the cloakrooms with a short story about his severe illness, slow convalescence, and ultimate recovery from pneumonia. Dave Henderson, Joe Cannon, John Cannon, and other Congressional friends were in his parlors on one evening congratulating him on his escape from death, when big Ben, who was holding his twelve-year-old son on his knee, said:

"You, boys, I was so near the other shore that I could hear the tinkling of the bells."

"Were they firebells, papa?" inquired the precocious Butterworth.

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Good News Lay.

THE late John Kemell, the Irish comedian, used to like to tell of a brief experience in amateur farming that he had in his youth.

"One summer," he would say, "I lived in the country, and since there was a garden to my cottage, I decided that I would keep chickens. I bought a cock and a half dozen hens, but I got no eggs. The chickens were vigorous and healthy, but my omelets each morning came from the village store."

"To remedy this state of affairs, I answered an advertise-

ment in an agricultural magazine. This advertisement said that for \$2 an infallible way to make hens lay would be communicated. I forwarded the \$2, and in due course I received the advertiser's reply. It was a printed slip that read:

"To Make Hens Lay.—Tie a stout string around the hen's body, lay the bird on her side on a board, and fasten the string underneath. If it is thought desirable, a pillow may be placed under the hen's head."

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Gladstone Dowie's Wit.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE has a singularly deep affection for his son, Dr. Gladstone Dowie. The prophet has a number of stories illustrative of Gladstone's juvenile intelligence.

"I remember once," he recently said, "when Gladstone was six or seven years old, I noticed at the lunch table that the hand with which he was eating his soup was very dirty."

"Gladstone," I said, "that is a very dirty hand of yours."

"Yes, father," said the boy; "but I can show you a dirtier one."

"I looked at my own hands hastily, and then I said:

"Very well. Show me."

"Here," said Gladstone, and he lifted his other hand from underneath the table."

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A New York Man.

THE Rev. George C. Lorimer, when he was pastor of Tremont Temple, in Boston, entered one evening, a Boston hall where a lecture was in progress.

Mr. Lorimer stood in the vestibule a little while, listening to the lecture, and the janitor, a colored man, approached him respectfully.

"A fair lecture, sah," said the janitor.

"Oh, more than fair, don't you think?" demurred Mr. Lorimer.

"Sc'cely a brilliant man, sah," said the janitor. "Ah link he's a fair man, sah, but not o' de prima facie class. He's a good man, sah, a well-meanin' man, but not a talented man. He's a New York man, sah."

Sullivan's Toast.

SENATOR SULLIVAN, of New York, was recently a guest at a banquet of homeopathic physicians. During the banquet the usual toasts were drunk. To the health of "the ladies," of "the President," of "Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy," and of a dozen other persons and subjects, glasses were drained duly, and then, all of a sudden the toastmaster remarked that the witty Senator Sullivan had not yet responded to a toast.

"Senator Sullivan," he said, rising, "has not yet been heard from. Senator Sullivan will now propose a health."

The Senator arose and beamed upon the assemblage of physicians.

"I propose," he said, "the health of the sick."

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A Cool One.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY of Wilmington, Del., was praising one day the quality of coolness.

"My father," he said, "used to cite, in discussing this quality, an argument that he heard between two of the leading statesmen of the South.

"These statesmen sat opposite each other at a banquet in Washington where a number of ladies were present, and an argument arose between them over the question of slavery.

"They talked a long time, and finally one of them became enraged. He uttered an oath, and, taking up a glass of wine, he threw it full in his opponent's face.

"The other wiped the wine away quickly with his napkin.

"That," he said, smiling, "was a digression. Now to resume the argument." And he went on talking calmly, and thus the ladies were spared a disgraceful scene."

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Court Etiquette.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE, at a dinner given by an American resident in London, illustrated the intricacies of court etiquette with a little story about King Edward.

"On the day of the birth of the present King," he said, "a certain marquess approached a lady-in-waiting anxiously.

"Is it a boy or a girl?" he whispered.

"The lady-in-waiting, with a reproachful look, whispered back:

"It's a Prince."

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Gen. Howard's Practical Joke.

ONE of the best stories told of Gen. Sherman related to a practical joke which Gen. Oliver O. Howard unconsciously played upon him near the close of the war. Gen. Sherman delighted to twit Howard upon his abstinence where spirituous liquors were concerned. Nothing more invigorating than cold water was to be found in Howard's quarters. On one occasion when Gen. Sherman was visiting Gen. Howard with his chief medical officer, Sherman winked mischievously at the man of medicine and said:

"Doctor, have you a selditz powder in your quarters? I don't feel just right, and am sure one would do me good."

The medical officer was equal to the occasion, and told his commander that he did have such an article, inviting Sherman to his quarters to get it. Gen. Howard intervened, however, with the remark that he had plenty of selditz powders of a very good quality, one of which he would be glad to give Gen. Sherman. The general's desire for medicine lost some of its keenness, and he told Howard he wouldn't think of putting him to the trouble of fixing up the dose. "No trouble at all," declared the obliging Howard, and he straightway produced glasses and water. Sherman turned to the medical officer for relief, but that worthy with supreme effrontery gravely remarked:

"Come to think of it, general, I don't believe I have a

selditz powder in my outfit, so you had better take the one Howard has prepared."

There was no way to get out of it, and with very bad grace Gen. Sherman swallowed the foaming concoction, and was never known to complain of needing medicine in Howard's tent again.—[Washington Star.]

Another Parrot Story.

"OLD Adam Forepaugh," said a friend of the veteran showman, "once had a big white parrot that had learned to say:

"One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush."

The bird had, of course, acquired this sentence from the ticket-taker of the show. Well, one day, the parrot got lost in the country, and Mr. Forepaugh leaped into his buggy and started out post haste to hunt for it.

"People here and there who had seen the parrot directed him in his quest, and finally, as he was driving by a corn field, he was overjoyed to hear a familiar voice.

"He got out and entered the field, and found the parrot in the middle of a flock of crows that had pecked him till he was almost featherless. As the crows lit and slipped away, the parrot, lying on his side, repeated 'One at a time—don't crush.'

"One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush."

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The Retort Courteous.

THE late William L. Elkins, the street-railway magnate of Philadelphia, was gifted with a grim humor. This humor a certain Philadelphia reporter has good cause to remember.

He visited Mr. Elkins, some years ago, to procure one of those bizarre interviews that sometimes appear in yellow Sunday newspapers. The getting of such interviews requires the asking of a number of peculiar questions, and the reporter opened fire in this way:

"Mr. Elkins, how did you earn your first thousand dollars?"

The millionaire frowned, then smiled.

"By hard work," he answered.

Daunted a little, the reporter, in silence, tried to think up the next question. Presently he found it. It was:

"Mr. Elkins, you have lived a good many years; now tell me—what has been the happiest moment of your life?"

"It hasn't come yet," said Mr. Elkins.

"Not yet? When, then, will it come?" The reporter's eyes shone. Now he expected something good.

"It will come," said Mr. Elkins, "when people cease asking foolish questions."

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Water in a Sieve.

JOHN DIEDRICH SPRECKELS, the son of Claus Spreckels, is the proprietor of a San Francisco newspaper. To an editor, one day, Mr. Spreckels was talking about persistence, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"My father is a great believer in persistence—in patience. Once, when I was a boy, I abandoned in despair some childish task that I had undertaken, and my father reproved me for it.

"Persistence will do anything," he said. "There's nothing you can't accomplish with patience." And then he smiled slightly and added:

"You could even carry water in a sieve if you would have the patience to wait long enough."

"How long would I have to wait?" I said.

"Till it froze," my father answered.

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The Crooked Man.

WILLIAM INSCO BUCHANAN, the newly-appointed minister to Panama, used to live in Sioux City. Sioux City is still, indeed, his home, and he is much admired there for his public spirit and for his original and humorous mind.

Mr. Buchanan's friends like to cite the odd and telling comparisons and similes that he often makes. One of these similes, quoted recently by a brother organizer, with Mr. Buchanan of the Sioux City corn palaces, was applied to a dishonest politician.

"This man," said Mr. Buchanan, "is as crooked as—as crooked as—well, I can only compare him to a stick that I once saw in the forest."

"I was walking in the forest one day, when I heard a strange, rustling noise. I made cautiously towards the sound, to see what it might come from. It came, I found to my surprise, from a stick. This stick lay on the ground, and it was turning and twisting all over. It was so crooked it couldn't keep still."

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Couldn't Afford It.

OSIAH FLYNT, the young student of tramps and beggars, has his memory stored with many interesting and odd remarks heard on the road.

"On the outskirts of Boston," said Mr. Flynt one day, "I fell in, some years ago, with a long-haired tramp. I hardly ever saw such long hair as this fellow had. I couldn't resist the temptation to speak to him about it."

"Why don't you get your hair cut?" I said.

"Because," he answered, "this hat would be three sizes too big for me if I did."

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His Way of Saying It.

LYDE FITCH, the playwright, collects in scrapbooks specimens of the errors foreigners make in dealing with strange tongues. One of Mr. Fitch's scrapbooks is devoted to French-English—to the sort of English that Frenchmen sometimes use. A new addition was made to this volume the other day. It was a French tutor's advertisement clipped from a London newspaper, and it ran:

"A young Paris man shall desire to show his tongue to classes of English gentlemen, Address, etc."

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and perfected arrangements for the transportation of troops and supplies, and should hostilities commence before they are ready to put to sea.

The Associated Press learns that no

An Omadhaun.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE AND AN UMBRELLA.

From London Sketch.

THINGS might have arranged themselves better if Sabina Murphy's father had been less anxious for his daughter's union with Cornelius O'Donovan; if Cornelius's mother had looked less wistful whenever she saw the young couple together. Sabina's farm joined Corney's. Both farms were much of a size and in the pink of condition. They were unimportant taken separately; joined together, none could look for a prettier farm; and people were as fond of the land in the 'thirties in Ireland as they are today.

But the resolute intention of relatives and friends to force the young people together only succeeded in defeating its own ends. Sibbie, as all the world called her, was something of a spoiled child—a beauty, an heiress, her father's darling. She had only to send a glance from under her long black eyelashes at any swain of them all to bring him to her side.

Corney, on the other hand, was, from his own point of view, 'nothing at all of a match for her. He had the soft, rugged, melancholy looks which often belong to the Celt, and are as appealing to the sensitive as the sadness of animals. An artist would have found Corney beautiful. To his own class he made no appeal at all. He was heavy, clumsy, dark, his features shapeless, his limbs cast in a great mold that he carried ungracefully. Whereas Sibbie—Sibbie had a Japanese daintiness of aspect, though they knew nothing of Japan in Corieglen. Her smooth hair was like black satin; her black eyebrows were exquisitely arched over long eyes; she was milk white of skin and had delicate, disdainful red lips.

Not one person in the world suspected that Sibbie had sometimes said to herself, in the seclusion of her own pretty room, "Why is he such an omadhaun?" stamping her foot angrily at the same time; nor, if they had, would they have suspected any connection between the speech and Corney O'Donovan.

When Terence Murphy, in his last illness, spoke of the wish of his heart to Sibbie, she leaned over him and smoothed his pillows tenderly.

"He's a great old omadhaun," she said, "and he will never ask me."

"Is that how it is?" asked Terence, a sudden enlightenment coming into his sunken eyes.

"That's how it is," answered Sibbie, nodding her head emphatically.

"Tis surprising, the foolishness of people and things," said Terence. And that night he died in his sleep, so that Sibbie's secret died with him.

The next to go was Peggy O'Donovan—a kind, hard-working woman, for whom the neighbors had nothing but good words when she went.

"I wish I could have seen you soiled, Corney," she said, wistfully.

"Sure, I never had eyes but for the one girl," Corney answered, "and she won't look at me."

"Are you sure, Corney?"

"Sure? It's too sure I am."

"Whether she doesn't know what's good. A better son never walked the world, and a good son makes a good husband. 'Tis her loss, Corney."

"Maybe; I know it's mine."

"I've longed this many a day for your children on my knee. I'll never see their faces now."

Even at that moment Corney blushed.

"I wouldn't want children unless they were hers and mine," he said, with hidden, passionate eyes. "And if she holds out against me to the end, I think 'tis an old bachelor I'll be dying like my Uncle Peter."

"She bids fair to be an old maid herself, the way she's telling all the boys go by her," said the mother, with a little bitterness.

Corney looked at her in amazement.

"Is it she an old maid," he asked, "that could have any boy in the country, from James Fogarty, that's worth ten thousand pounds, if he's worth a penny, down to Lanty Whelan, that hasn't got two pennies to call his own, nor the first hair on his chin? Sure, why would she be an old maid?"

His eyes kindled in a sudden violence, but he curbed himself. He wasn't going to distress the old dying mother with a revelation of the depths of his hopeless love, and the fury of jealousy that shook him when he thought of another man winning Sibbie.

But the mother had comfort. Old Father Bannon of Newtowncross, who had a great and deserved reputation for sanctity which extended as far as Dublin itself, knew her desires, and assured her at the last that he believed they would be satisfied. Perhaps he knew something; perhaps he did not. Anyhow, she died easy in her mind about her son's future.

When the two were left alone, they seemed more contrary to each other than ever. They bore their griefs in lonely isolation, Sibbie prouder than ever, now that her cheek was pale, and her eyes ringed with purple, while Corney walked with a stoop of the shoulders, as though a burden pressed them down, and a face that had more than ever the dumb sadness of an animal's.

Often they were within half of each other across the dividing hedgerows of the farms. Sibbie had taken to looting after things herself since her father's death. Once on a time they used to be friendly; now no greeting passed between the girl on the one side of the hedge, superintending this or that farming operation, and the man on the other side, plowing with his heavy, old-fashioned plow—an austere, lonely figure against the gray sky of winter, going up and down the furrows.

Rumors came presently to Sibbie that Corney was sadly neglected since his mother's death. She could have told the gossips that she knew more about it than they did, for although she never lifted her head to send a

glance across the hedgerow that divided her from Corney at his plowing, nothing escaped her of his increasingly unkempt and untidy air.

When she re-entered her own neat and clean house at the end of the short day, and sat to the comfortable meal which Bessie, her excellent maid-of-all-work, had set out for her in the bright lamplight and firelight, her thoughts would wander to Corney in his neglected house, at the mercy of the thrifless slut who was supposed to serve him. Somehow it took the keenness off her appetite, and her appreciation of the pleasant things with which she was surrounded.

She missed her old father greatly; indeed, it was the ache of missing him that had driven her to take his place in the fields, instead of leaving things to Nick Brophy, who had been her father's right-hand man in his latter days. She grew sharp with those about her, which was due partly, no doubt, to that gnawing tooth of grief which made a perpetual discomfort in her life. And she was sharpest of all to the suitors who came thicker than ever before, now that she was alone.

When she had succeeded in getting rid of the most eligible of them, she smiled grimly at herself.

"You're shaping well for an old maid, Sibbie Murphy," she said; and then added, "And upon my word, things being as they are, I don't know but you're right. You're very comfortable as you are. And they are too sure of themselves and too keen after the money, except one, and he's nothing but an omadhaun."

Her grief and dissatisfaction had their effect on her looks, as her friends and neighbors weren't slow about telling. Even Father Bannon, the least observant of men, noticed it.

"You're not looking well, Sibbie," he said, with the kind, anxious, far-off look as of one who saw the world and its troubles from a great distance.

"It'll be that I'm getting old, Father," said Sibbie, with a flout at herself. "I pulled out a gray hair this morning."

"It seems like yesterday since I christened you, and it can't be much more than twenty-three years ago. Twenty-four, is it? Well, we can't call you old yet, child. I've been visiting that poor neighbor of yours, Corney O'Donovan. His house is in a miserable state, enough to make that kind woman, his mother, troubled even where she is. I gave him good advice."

"To turn out Biddy Flaherty and get a clean, honest girl in her place?"

"To get a wife; he'll never be comfortable till he does."

The kind, old, far-off eyes looked away from Sibbie, over whose face the color had rushed in a flood.

"I hear you've a great contrivance for keeping off the rain," she said, in a confused effort to get away from what was apparently an awkward subject.

"It was sent a present to me from Dublin," Father Bannon answered, brightening. "Indeed, I'm afraid to go out with it; for all the children in the place will be following me, and the dogs barking at my heels. You wouldn't believe how it holds the rain off, for all the world like a little roof it is."

"So I heard," said Sibbie, not greatly interested in Father Bannon's acquisition, but pretending to be so. "What do they call it?"

"It has a queer name—it's called an umbrella. I have a good many people dropping in to see what it's like. It shuts up very handy, too."

"Indeed?" said Sibbie, politely interested. "I would like to see it, so I would."

"Tis a long time, Sibbie, child, since you came to see me. Supposing you come over to tea on Sunday? I know tea's a treat to you—it is to all the women."

Sibbie looked eager; finally confessing that tea was a temptation—it was nearly as scarce a thing in the parish of Newtowncross at that date as the umbrella which Father Bannon had just acquired.

She dressed herself in her best to do honor to the occasion. Her best was a scarlet petticoat, a loosely fitting jacket of some flowered stuff, white and scarlet, caught in with a scarlet ribbon at the waist, blue knitted stockings, and stout, pretty little shoes. It was a fashion of dress that never went out in Newtowncross, and when she took off her blue-hooded cloak and revealed her finery, the old priest took snuff and paid her a compliment.

He was reading his breviary when Sibbie arrived, by the window that overlooked the valley of the Duagh River, with the rampart of the mountains behind it.

"You're fine enough for a wedding, Sibbie," he said, "Sit down, child, while I make the tea. I'm expecting another visitor. Ah, here he is. How are you, Corney?"

He looked away from Sibbie's red cheek, and wore a half-guilty air. When he looked back again it seemed as through a hedge of briars and thorns had grown up about the girl during the little interval. Instead of the sweet naturalness of the Sibbie of a few moments ago, this Sibbie sat on the edge of her chair in an uneasy attitude; her mouth was prim; she looked so chilly, so unfriendly, that it was no wonder poor Corney, in his bottle-green coat with brass buttons, his knee breeches and frippled shirt, and gray worsted stockings felt, all of a sudden, chilled and depressed. He had taken his best clothes from the chest of drawers where his mother's hand had last smoothed them out, to do credit to the great occasion of drinking tea with the priest. They had become him remarkably well, too. He had not known Sibbie was to be there. But there she was, looking more beautiful than he had ever seen her. But so cold, so angry, almost. Why, he had done nothing to bring that look to her face.

Father Bannon's housekeeper came in and drew the curtains, hiding the mountains and the cold glimmer of the river in its valley under the winter evening sky. She lit the lamps and stirred the fire. The room, with its books in dull bindings, that had only an odd glimmer of gilding, its few good pictures, the sacred emblems on the mantel shelf, the dog lying on the faded hearth rug, the snowy cloth, with china and silver laid for the tea, were very grand and imposing in the eyes of Corney and Sibbie. They almost forgot their shyness of each other in watching the priest, ladle from the pid silver candy, a few precious spoonfuls of tea and pour the boiling water upon it. The tea was delicious—most grateful to Sibbie's feminine palate.

On the instant there was a great flash of light, then, as though it had let loose the wind, the storm burst over them with incredible violence. The umbrella whirled away from them and went flying over the fields. Whether they followed it of their own accord, or whether they were simply blown before it, all that is certain is that, everything in its path was that night, Sibbie and Corney.

ale; but it did not unlock her tongue. She had been quite willing to chatter when she came in; but the arrival of her fellow-guest had frozen the corners of her speech. And as for Corney, Corney was as dead as though he had been born so.

While they sipped their tea from saucers, an arm's length from the table, Father Bannon sat with an expression half despairing, half weary, as though he was obliged to talk for three. A cold curtain of clouds hung over the room. He railed, he came in, he used his arts to make the two talk to each other, but in vain.

This afternoon had been very still. As the day gathered there was a moan of wind; again a cold wind, which seemed to rattle invisible sails before it away. After tea, in a hospitable endeavor to please his guests, the priest brought out a domino board and instructed them in the rules of the game. It had been his beloved companion since he had been a student at the College of Douai, in France. But while the game went on, he was aware that neither of the young men had shared his interest in it.

About eight o'clock the housekeeper came in.

"'Tis pouring with rain," she said, "and your weather glass, that ran up as if it was running a race this morning, is tumbling down all as fast. Glory be to goodness, listen to the wind!"

Father Bannon had been engrossed by the game, the thick shutters had nearly kept out sound enough, the wind was crying along the valley with an ominous moan; through the shutters he could hear the streaming of the rain upon the glass.

"We'd best be getting home," said Sibbie, shivering.

There was a patter of halibutons on the glass, and the wind cried in the chimney.

"Yes," assented the priest. "It's not a long way; you'll be home before the storm breaks. That way: you never saw the umbrella, after all. You can come home under it. You think you can hold it over the head, Corney?"

"Never fear, Your Reverence!"

"I wouldn't be taking Mr. O'Donovan so far out of the way," said Sibbie, in a mincing voice.

"Sure, 'tis my own way," said Corney, turning red for that I wouldn't be troubling you."

"I'd take no harm with my cloak," said Sibbie.

"And the umbrella," said the priest. "You couldn't hold it over yourself, but Corney'll hold it for you. You'll bring it back safe and sound to me, Corney? Now, Sibbie, are you ready? I'll open it for you when I get you outside the door. 'Tis too big to open in the house."

The umbrella of the late thirties, the first which had found its way into the parish of Newtowncross, was unlike the slender, elegant umbrella of today. This particular example was as large as the canopy of a four-poster bed. It had huge ribs of whalebone, and a shaft great enough for a giant's walking stick. The wind was blowing a half gale by this time, and it was with the greatest difficulty Corney was able to carry the umbrella.

However, he was a bit of a yachtsman, and when he learned the secret of holding the umbrella against the wind, which was now blowing furiously from the southwest.

"If it was to get under," said Corney to his silent companion, "it 'ud, maybe, blow me away to the moon; of course, I'd never let go of it—a thing that belongs to priest."

A little later—

"I think the best thing I could do 'ud be to shut the umbrella up; I'm misdoubting that, maybe, it'll carry me over the edge."

They were at this time on a steep, descending bank, one side of which was a wall of rock, on the other a precipitous fall into the valley below. Sibbie uttered a shriek, and suddenly caught at his arm and clung to it.

The wind blew and buffeted them; the umbrella was blown this way and that. If the hurrying moon and the ragged clouds had had time to shed a ray on Corney's face, it would have revealed an expression of amazement and incredulous delight.

"Surely, you wouldn't be telling me to let the umbrella fly away?" he faltered.

"Your life's more than the umbrella," she whined back.

Corney's face grew roguish in the shadow.

"You'd better not be holding me," he said, "or we may go over along with me. If I was only out of place, I'd be shutting it up as His Reverence did."

He staggered before the force of the wind, the umbrella leaned toward the precipice, and he caught at him with both hands and held him tight to his side. He had an idea that, through the thick cloak, he could feel the beating of Corney's heart. However, he still held on to the umbrella, the wind sighed and died away for long enough to allow him to pass the most dangerous part of the path. They got to a point at which it was possible to clamber over boulders to a bit of a field on top.

"I think we'll be shutting it up here," said Corney, for the most of the hill. He climbed up the hill to the field, planted the umbrella like an umbrella-mushroom in the nearest ridge, and was back again to help her over the last bit of the climb.

"Now to shut it up," said he. But that was easier said than done. They pushed and pulled and squirmed for the hinges in the ribs, all to no purpose. They remembered too late that Father Bannon had not told them how to close the umbrella.

"Let us get home before the wind rises," said Sibbie. "You can see the light in the kitchen window where I'm waiting up for me. There isn't a house we could get into, but there's great shelter inside the four walls of a garden."

On the instant there was a great flash of light, then, as though it had let loose the wind, the storm burst over them with incredible violence. The umbrella whirled away from them and went flying over the fields. Whether they followed it of their own accord, or whether they were simply blown before it, all that is certain is that, everything in its path was that night, Sibbie and Corney.

January 3, 1904.]

She only knew that she fell, and then floundered in the distance, and then someone part of her fall.

"You're not hurt, Sibbie?" he said, through the roar of the wind. "Get your breath. No, don't throw you down again. The dun in the corner of the room was a square.

In which the cattle took was of iron strength, and were grown tired of discussing.

Sibbie always said that the dun if it had not been along the ground, they

creased in force. Fortunately, with no trees near the dun, it was in their thousand.

At last, she felt herself

dragged within the dun.

"You're terrified, darling voice at her ear. 'But a few cattle in here. We

"No, indeed!"

"And here's a manger on the hay, and you can't get better. Why, is it shivering?"

She found herself on the floor. She felt his kiss come closer to them for of their breath, and he was in a little space of the world seemed given over to her.

"Will it ever be over?"

"Is it the storm? Sure, he's freezin' to me again."

Her uplifted arms held her, and she could see her eyes shining in the dark. "I never look at me again."

"I never look at any."

"Sure, how am I to live happily. 'Isn't his umbrella somewhere?'

"We'll get him another chance. Sure, if God—"

"I'm obliged to the umbrella, but you've gone on to the umbrella."

"And you breakin' my umbrella?"

"If it wasn't for that, I'd be in the storm, though the brunt of it."

"What'll the neighbors be in sudden terror. 'It is me, Corney?'

His lips on hers answered.

After all, there was great danger, for as they came on, the storm had been so fierce that Sibbie's room was still in the house of the storm.

A report came from some distance, an unchancy sort of sound, a sharp crack, and then a report out of it. That was Father Bannon's umbrella.

GAS ENGINES

So much prominence have engines of large size that are ranging, say from 10 horsepower, completely overshadowed, steadily widening one, and the motor competition which has been considered likely to supersede the gas engine.

In the marine field, for example, comparatively large ones, have been developed for motors of that size, the steam launch engine having been superseded by the gasoline automobile engine.

Perhaps not rightly entitled, they, too, help materially to the small motors of the interior.

DESERVING

Dry Dan: Talkin' about products dat had oughter be sharks an' sick.

Weary Willie: Aw, g' on!

Dry Dan: Sure not, but we do bath habits.—[Philadelphia

TWO WAYS

"Oh, my!" sighed Mr. Gruber. "We had lots of money."

January 3, 1904.]

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

15

She only knew that she was carried off her feet for some distance, and then flung with great force to the ground. As she fell, someone caught her and averted the worst part of her fall.

"You're not hurt, Sibbie, darling?" said Corney's voice through the roar of the tempest. "Lie still a minute and get your breath. No, don't try to stand up. The wind 'ud throw you down again. Creep, acushla, creep! The old dun in the corner of the field there is safe. If we once get to that storm won't hurt us."

The dun was a square keep with an open lower story in which the cattle took refuge from wind and rain. It was of iron strength, and so old that the antiquaries had grown tired of discussing the purposes for which it was built.

Sibbie always said that she could never have reached the dun if it had not been for Corney. As they wriggled along the ground, they were lashed with all sorts of debris the wind carried with it. Every second the storm increased in force. Fortunately, they were in an open field with no trees near them, for the trees that night came down in their thousands.

At last, she felt herself, beaten blind and exhausted, dragged within the dun, the mouth of which was, fortunately, away from the storm.

"You're terrified, darling, and no wonder," said Corney's voice at her ear. "But now we're quite safe. There's a few cattle in here. We needn't turn them out, the creatures."

"No, indeed!"

"And here's a manger full of hay. I'll spread my coat on the hay, and you can sit down, or lie down, if you like better. Why, is it shivering you are? Sibbie!"

She found herself caught to Corney's breast and held there. She felt his kisses upon her hair. The cattle had come closer to them for protection. She felt the warmth of their breath and heard the deep sound of it. They were in a little space of peace and quietness, while the world seemed given over to destruction outside.

"Will it ever be over?" she sighed against his ear.

"Is it the storm? Sure, I don't care. Tomorrow you'll be freezin' to me again."

Her uplifted arms held him about the neck. He could see her eyes shining in the obscurity. "I always loved you," she said. "Why were you such an omadhau as never to ask me?"

"Never to ask you, light of my eyes! Sure, I thought you wouldn't look at me."

"I never looked at any one else, not in that way."

"Sure, how am I to go to Father Bannon?" he asked, hopefully. "Isn't his umbrella gone off to the North Pole somewhere?"

"We'll get him another. I don't believe in them umbrellas. Sure, if God sends rain, it must be good."

"I'm obliged to the umbrella," said Corney. "Only for it you'd have gone on freezin' me."

"And you breakin' my heart."

"If it wasn't for that, I'd have got you home before the storm, though the brunt of it would have fallen on me."

"Will the neighbors say?" she asked, clinging to him in sudden terror. "It isn't because of that you've asked me, Corney?"

His lips on hers answered her.

After all, there was great mercy in their night in the dun, for, as they came over the fields in the gray morning when the storm had lulled, they found that the chimney of Sibbie's room was down on the bed where she had slept. In their passionate thanksgiving the heat of the storm vexed them but little.

They came from somewhere about Tory Island of a sparation in the sky the night of the storm, like an unchancy sort of boat sailing and a bare mast flying out of it. That was the last was ever heard of Sibbie's umbrella.

KATHARINE TYNAN.

GAS ENGINES IN DEMAND.

As much prominence has latterly been given to gas engines of large size that the motor of modest output, ranging say from 10 horsepower downward, has been completely overshadowed; and yet its use has been a steady widening one, and this, too, in the face of electric motor competition which at the outset had by many been considered likely to be a crushing one. Available evidence points to the fact that in many places small steam engine and boiler combinations have been displaced by small gas and oil engines, the gas engines commanding favor even in localities with high-priced gas. In almost every instance the gas or oil engine has been found firmly established either by considerations of convenience or of superior economy as compared with the small steam motor, or of both.

In the marine field, for small pleasure boats, and even comparatively large ones, another outlet has been developed for motors of that type to a degree with which the steam launch engine has failed utterly to keep pace.

Gasoline automobile engines are in a class by themselves, perhaps not rightly entitled to consideration here, though they, too, help materially to swell the volume of business in small motors of the internal combustion type. —[Castor's Magazine.]

DESERVING CREDIT.

By Dan: Talkin' about protection, dey's some Southern subjects dat had oughter be protected, such as alligators, deats an' sich.

Weary Willie: Aw, g'on! Dey ain't good ter eat.

By Dan: Sure not, but dey keeps people from gitlin' in bath habits.—[Philadelphia Press.]

TWO WISHES.

"Oh, my!" sighed Mr. Grubb's extravagant wife. "I do wish we had lots of money, don't you?"

"Well," replied her hard-working husband, "I certainly wish I had all the money I would have spent during the years of our married life if we had lived up to your ideas." —[Philadelphia Press.]

Promotions in the Army.

"JUMPING" OVER HEADS OF OTHERS NOT UNUSUAL.

By Maj. J. A. Watrous, Paymaster U.S.A.

At this time, when so much is being said about officers in the United States Army vaulting over the heads of their comrades in the matter of promotions, it is interesting to look back and note some of the instances of vaulting, or "jumping" indulged in by President Lincoln as well as by President McKinley. It is well to remember that promoting over others is, with few exceptions, done in time of war.

There was more "jumping" done by President Lincoln than by all of the other Presidents combined since the foundation of the army was laid. It goes without saying that there was ample excuse for most of the passing over official heads in the early days of the great contest between Americans, and in instances where mistakes were made the general public and the press did but little in the way of fault finding, condemning, denouncing, but there was in nearly all cases, if not in all, bitter complaints, sharp though quiet criticism on the part of army officers overlooked. In 1861 civilians were bounced over the heads of all of the brigadiers, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants in the army, and landed with the two stars of a major-general of regulars. There has been nothing of that kind in these later wars, though civilians Fred D. Grant and Frederick Funston were made brigadiers, thus passing over every officer in the army at that time—1901. Citizens James H. Wilson, Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee did the same, but were soon retired, making openings for promotions to the same rank. It does not count, in the eyes of the army, that a civilian was at one time an officer. The fact that he resigned, whether by invitation or from choice, he was a citizen the moment his resignation was accepted, and if he was afterward given rank in the regular army, he was taken from civilian ranks. Thus when these five men were made brigadiers, they were not even corporals in the regular army, not even privates. But not many people outside of the army found fault with their advancement. Indeed, thousands commended President McKinley for their appointment. A good share of the press commended. At about the time these five civilians were made brigadiers, two captains, one of cavalry, and one of the Medical Corps, received the same honors—J. Franklin Bell of the cavalry, and Leonard Wood of the Medical Corps. Outside of the army these two appointments by the late Maj. McKinley were much more commended than criticized. Both jumped many captains whose commissions were older than theirs, and, besides, all officers in the army from major up to and including colonel, and at that time nearly all of the colonels had seen service and won distinction in the war of the sixties. Without saying that these young men were better, and had done more than the men of their own rank in Cuba and the Philippines, who that watched their careers from April, 1898, to March, 1901, will say that they had not done several things that were out of the ordinary, and that were of great service to the nation—conferred high honor upon it.

It is well here to speak of some other cases where "jumping" was done in recent years. When Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who is to command the new Pacific Coast Division, was made a regular brigadier-general, he stepped from being a lieutenant-colonel of the staff, thus "jumping" over the heads of all of the colonels of the army, not to mention a long row of lieutenant-colonels whose commissions were older than his. The objections to that jump were of the kind that did not get into print. Gen. MacArthur is a jumper from away back. In 1863, when a first lieutenant of a Wisconsin regiment, he was made major over the ten captains. Some of the officers Lieut.-Col. Arthur MacArthur passed by when he was made a brigadier-general in 1900 are Maj.-Gens. A. R. Chaffee, Lloyd Wheaton, Robert F. Hughes, John C. Bates, George W. Davis, S. S. Sumner and Brig.-Gens. Randall, Freeman, Schwan, Daggett, Robert, Barlow, Hall and others, who at the time of his promotion were colonels. The press and public paid almost no attention to the event, however. About a year later MacArthur was jumped by a brigadier-general and a colonel, the present Lieut.-Gen. Young, then a brigadier, being made a major-general, and the next lieutenant-general, then Col. A. R. Chaffee of the Eighth Cavalry, a major-general. It will be seen that Chaffee did some vigorous vaulting when he was made a major-general from a colonel. He flew over the heads of all the brigadiers and a majority of the colonels, for they had been colonels longer than he had. When Gens. Young, Chaffee, MacArthur, Hughes, Bates and Davis were made major-generals they all jumped one brigadier, and some of them two. From these, among many facts, it will be seen that Gen. Leonard Wood has not had a monopoly in the jumping business.

There was grand and lofty jumping during the Civil War, and some of it caused heavy rumbling in the little regular army. The first notable case of it was in May, 1861, when citizen George B. McClellan, who had resigned as a captain four years before, was made a major-general of regulars. Men who had spent a lifetime in the army and were then colonels, lieutenant-colonels or majors, winced, but they loyally served under the young army commander. Gen. Winfield Scott, as old-timers will recall, was much disturbed that a young man should be given the full rank that he had. Gen. Scott, it will be remembered, was a major-general, with a brevet commission as lieutenant-general. McClellan jumped such grand, superb soldiers as Col. Edwin V. Sumner, father of the present major-general, George H. Thomas, H. H. Meade, Reynolds, McPherson, Warren, Hancock, Gibbon, and a host of others, but they carried the hurt out of sight. A little later the same splendid soldiers stood aside while two others who years before had resigned from the army to go into business, were elevated to the same rank—major-general—John C.

Fremont and Henry W. Halleck. That same year a man who had resigned as captain in 1854 was made a brigadier, jumping hundreds of gallant officers. But in the light of what followed, few complained, for Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was no ordinary soldier. The next year Joseph Hooker, who resigned his commission as a captain to become a San Francisco business man in 1853, was made a brigadier, and he, too, went over the heads of all the officers in the army under his rank, but Fighting Joe Hooker's selection was not a mistake, in the eyes of the public.

There were two other ex-captains of the old days, but who were civilians in the eyes of the army, when they were given high rank. The whole civilized world knows much about them. Citizen U. S. Grant and Citizen W. T. Sherman were famous jumpers, and their jumping was warranted. Citizen Sherman jumped citizen Grant in 1861, when he was made colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, but in 1863, at Vicksburg, Grant, who held no rank in the regular army, pushed past every officer in the army under major-general, and later was the first man since Washington to hold the rank of general. Our three full generals since Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, were jumpers of an unusual sort. In 1864, when a captain of cavalry, Phil Sheridan bounded over the heads of the majors, lieutenant-colonels and colonels with a brigadier's star on each shoulder, and a month later he passed by all of the brigadiers ahead of him when given the double stars of the major-general, including that peerless soldier, George H. Thomas, who was not promoted to major-general until after the battle of Nashville. Sherman, in August, 1864, when made a major-general, jumped most of the brigadiers. In 1864 Maj. W. S. Hancock passed everything between that rank and brigadier-general. That year, also, an officer who was a first lieutenant in June, 1861, O. O. Howard, jumped to brigadier-general, flying over hundreds of level heads, under which were brave hearts.

There were numerous instances in which men of lower rank went over the heads of higher rank in those hot war days, and in most cases the nation applauded, and it still applauds.

In the reorganization of the army, soon after the great war, there was fast and furious jumping. Men who held no rank in the regular army, including Nelson A. Miles, Daniel Sickles and Thomas H. Ruger, were made colonels over the heads of hundreds of splendid officers. Captains went to colonels over the heads of many majors and lieutenant-colonels. Capt. Samuel W. Crawford of the Medical Corps was colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry in 1869, and in 1873 was made a brigadier-general. Other members of the Medical Corps have won out in the line and staff, including Charles L. Wilson of the Pay Corps.

But rewards have come to a host of the officers jumped since 1898. Most of them became colonels before they were made brigadiers and retired. Some of them were still captains when the Spanish War came; many were majors. The rapid promotion which came with the war and an enlarged army lifted men from rank to rank so speedily as to make them dizzy.

FOIBLES OF FAMOUS MEN.

Mortimer Menpes tells the following story of Whistler, who was to deliver an address one day to the Society of British Artists: "The master at length entered, faultlessly dressed, walking with swinging, jaunty step, evidently quite delighted with himself and the world in general. He passed down the gallery ignoring the assembled members, and walked up to his own picture. And there he stayed for quite fifteen minutes, regarding it with a satisfied expression, stepping now backward, now forward, canting his head and dusting the surface of the glass with a silk pocket handkerchief. We watched him open-mouthed. Suddenly he turned round, beamed upon us and uttered but two words—'Bravo Jimmy!'—then took my arm and hurried me out of the gallery, talking volubly the while."

Senator Hoar in his volume of reminiscences gives an amusing glimpse of Edward Everett's method of working up his oratorical effects: "At the Concord celebration in 1850 the great orator turned in the midst of his speech and addressed Amos Baker and Jonathan Harrington, two veterans of the revolution. At once they both stood up and Mr. Everett said, with fine dramatic effect: 'Sit, venerable friends. It is for us to stand in your presence.' After the proceedings were over old Amos Baker was heard to say to somebody: 'What do you suppose Squire Everett meant? He came to us before his speech and told us to stand up when he spoke to us and when we stood up he told us to sit down.'"

Senator Hoar says that Daniel Webster had a tiresome habit, in his public speeches, of groping after the most suitable word, after this fashion: "Why is it, Mr. Chairman, that there has gathered, congregated, this great number of inhabitants, dwellers, here; that these roads, avenues, routes of travel, highways, converge, meet, come together here?" When the speech was printed all the synonyms but the best one would be left out.—[Chicago News.]

Yeast: I see a school has been started in Washington, where scholars are taught to be ambidextrous.

Crimsonbeck: Taught to use both hands?

"Precisely."

"Well, I hope they'll manage to keep the graduate out of the treasury." —[Yonkers Statesman.]

First Financier: Do you think it worth while to depress that stock any more?

Second Financier: Why not?

First Financier: Why, all the people who bought it at high prices have had to sell. We might as well buy it back. —[Brooklyn Life.]

"Say, Pa," queried little Billy Bloobumper, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," replied the old man, with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can film-flam a woman out of the last word." —[The Lyre.]

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In Hidden Thibet.

A JAPANESE PRIEST'S OBSERVATION IN A FORBIDDEN LAND.

THE following interesting article is an extract from a narrative written by a Japanese priest named Kawaguchi, relating his experience while traveling in disguise in the interior of Thibet, where the discovery of his identity would doubtless result in his death. The narrative was translated and prepared for publication by J. Morris for the London Morning Post, in which it recently appeared:

"The Thibetans have of late embarked in foreign trade, and in many directions. Next to British India comes China in regard to this trade, and then Russia, more or less in amount; this is almost to say it does not attain to anything. In respect of political influence nowadays, Russia's concern is for the most part praised, but of her participation in commerce it would be right to describe it as absolutely non-existent. For these reasons I wish, in respect of the trade with British India and the adjoining State of Nepal, to say a few words. From Thibet the articles exported to British India are said to occupy 'head rank.' Next to wool comes the export of musk, and then yaks' tails; also skins and many other things; little and great, are sent out of the country in that direction. Sacred Buddhist books, idols, etc., are likewise in large quantities ordered in India to be supplied from Thibet, but if the officials on the road catch sight of them these tempting goods are apt to disappear, and so not very many are dispatched. The risk is too great. . . .

Trade in Musk.

As to musk there is abundance of it in Thibet, but it is not obtained from the musk cat, so termed, despite popular belief. It is procured from a kind of deer, an animal which feeds entirely on herbs and grass. As to size, this little creature is about two and a half or three times as large as an ordinary cat, much below the dimensions of ordinary deer, and as pretty in its way as the Japanese "chin" (lap dog.) It is extremely elegant, with little tusks, its hair being of a deep gray tint and very beautiful in appearance. The musk is found secreted in a pouch in the hinder parts of the male animals. As to the time for killing them, the fifteenth day of the lunar month should be the chosen day, as the yield of musk is said then to be greatest in quantity, and the point has been determined by the Thibetans with some care, as their profits are largely concerned. There are, moreover, many places in Thibet where the killing of these and other animals is strictly prohibited, one such locality being, as Kawaguchi well remembers, the hilly region immediately at the back of the Sera University, where it was as much as a man's life was worth to be caught in the act of firing at anything whatever. But even there, by ingenious devices, the animals were captured, for the people set traps formed of ropes spun from the hair of yaks' tails, and large numbers of these creatures were thus taken, the snares being placed in the long grass on which they feed. The capture of these wild musk-yielding animals is much practised in high altitudes of the Himalayan chain between Thibet and Nepal. Still, of those to be seen in Thibet, a large proportion are taken within Thibetan limits, viz: in the regions of Konbo, Bitcharun, and Roba. In these places, therefore, the product is to be bought cheap, though there is a tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem, levied in Japan, on such goods, and this adds perceptibly to the cost. Roba is inhabited by a very barbarous sort of people, who go about practically nude, wearing merely loin cloths. Neither Thibetans nor Indians take to these people, whose language has some affinity to that of Thibet. The musk that they have for sale, however, is of the very best kind and phenomenally pure. It is obtained by barter in exchange for small hand-mirrors, crystal beads, strewpans, boilers, knives, sweetmeats of all sorts, or western goods of the cheapest description, such as toys. Another commodity in exchange for which the musk is procured is crushed wheat or barley meal, which is usually of the commonest kind, but it suffices to meet the wants of the simple people, who are rather imposed on by the traders. When bartering it is the practice of the natives to set out their worst samples first, and the traders insist on something better being exhibited, at the same time letting the vendor catch sight of three or four crystal beads. The hint is quickly taken, and the trader gets in the end a good deal that is of value in exchange for what is worth practically nothing. However, as both in going and returning the trader is obliged to pass through a region which is infested with highwaymen, and as he cannot say if he will reach Lhassa and achieve his object without mishap, he deserves to purchase his wares cheaply. He stakes his life against the chances of making good profits. The successful traders, indeed, are somewhat rare. If we ask what becomes of the musk, we learn that more goes now to India than to China. Formerly it was not so, for the Chinese traders come from Yunnan bought largely, but by degrees, the demand from India having increased, the price has risen, and the profits made of old in carrying the product to Yunnan have declined, so that today there is perceptible a considerable falling-off in the export to China.

Young Beer's Horas.

There is a very large trade done, however, with China in young deer's horns, to the consumption of which the Chinese attach much importance, since by eating them life is said to be greatly prolonged, the countenance becomes lustrous, and the intellect strong and clear. The horns are, indeed, greatly prized for the preparation of specifics of all kinds, and the export from Thibet is immense. The prices obtained are undoubtedly high, the very finest samples being sold at times for as much as £50 sterling a pair, while the horns of the lowest quality will not bring

more than four to six shillings a pair, the reason being that the cheapest sorts are declared to have no medicinal virtues, and can only be used for decorative purposes. To distinguish between the good and the bad is extremely difficult. An amateur can never understand wherein lies the difference. The valuable animals are numerous in Southeastern Thibet, and it is said that on the wide plains of the Northwest they are also plentiful. In size they are reported to be as big as a large horse, and somewhat stouter in shape than the ordinary deer. The color of the hair is mostly grayish white. A curious thing is that every twelve months the horns, about the period of New Year, according to the old calendar (i. e., late in January or early in February,) sprout afresh, but at the beginning they are hidden beneath the hairy skin. "At Tewando," states Kawaguchi, "I saw some full-grown specimens brought to a druggist's shop for sale which were between 12 and 13 feet across and from 20 to 22 inches in girth at the base. In October and November the horns begin to wither, so speak, and in December they fall off. It is in the month of May or early in June that the horns are sought for. The natives then organize into hunting parties, and vie with each other as to who can kill the most. In shooting the animals, the hunter aims directly at the heart, as if they are not instantly killed they are apt to strike their heads against projecting rocks or in some other way to denude themselves of their growing horns. Thus a certain degree of skill is needed, or the horns would be unsalable. At this period, moreover, in order to guard their horns, the deer do not wander very far for mere pleasure. They take particular care to carry their heads uprightly and to walk sedately, making it easy for the natives to shoot them. It is sad to think that these extremely gentle creatures should be destroyed for the sake of their horns. Getting one of the largest Thibetan merchants to choose for me, I obtained a very fine pair of full-grown antlers, which I brought back to Japan."

Images of Buddha, etc.

The exports to Nepal are chiefly wool, yaks' tails, salt-petre, and woolen fabrics of various kinds. To China and Mongolia are sent all sorts of woolen cloth, namely, "nampu" (an inferior thick woolen material,) "pukku" (a high-class woolen fabric, well woven,) "chinma" (a mid-class woolen cloth,) "chinch" (medium, thin,) "teima," "konpuchiyer," and "tsukutsu" (all woolen fabrics.) The quantities dispatched, especially to Northwest China, are considerable. Among other exports to Mongolia the first place is held by canonical books, and next to these come images of Buddha and articles or utensils used in Buddhist worship. "As to these articles, the older the better," declares Kawaguchi, "for the things made nowadays in Thibet for use in temples, etc., are beyond measure repulsive. Especially so is it with the images the Bon and Buddhist deities, of which men and women alike are unable even to endure the sight. The Thibetan shortcomings are four in number—firstly, there is their impurity; secondly, their utter disregard of truth; thirdly, their habitual indifference to morality; and, fourthly, their fancy for the grotesque in the fine arts. And, on the other hand, though I sought diligently to discover their strong points, I failed to find anything in particular that could be so described. I am bound, moreover, to state that, though I apply the term 'strong points,' I do not expect to find an endowment in any sense above the ordinary human standard. Going towards Lhassa City, the atmosphere becomes beautifully clear. On account of this the humming of innumerable voices in the temples can be distinctly heard actively engaged in reciting the Catechism, and one becomes reconciled even to the fine arts of a former generation as being tolerably in place, so perfect is the spirit of contentment engendered by a fine climate.

Thibetan Government and Trade.

"Owing to the immense preponderance of imports over exports it might be expected that money in Thibet would be inconveniently scarce; in reality such has not been the case hitherto. The fountain of Thibetan riches is, so to speak, in Mongolia. People come from Mongolia to make purchases, not merely to the city of Lhassa, but to all parts of Thibet, and in somewhat large numbers, and in the end the very appreciable sums of money which they bring remain in the country. Till now the money so spent by visitors has sufficed to make good the deficiency and preserve the balance of trade. For though the Thibetan government has rigidly closed the country against foreigners, on principle, it cannot prevent a brisk business being carried on with adjacent lands. Now, if the Lhassa government were to attempt to abruptly close the country against all intercourse whatever, Thibet would suffer severely, and would fall into a trap of her own setting, as either a famine would ensue or there would be internal commotions amounting almost to civil war. Recognizing, as they do, that the amount of money coming into the country today from Mongolia is, however, palpably diminishing, they have become greatly concerned. In fact, ever since the war between China and Japan took place eight years ago the money flowing into Thibet has been gradually reduced, and the influx thereof from North China in particular has almost wholly disappeared. Moreover, owing to the non-receipt from the homes in Mongolia of even the necessary money to pay the college fees, etc., of a great many of the Mongolian student priests in Thibet, there is a prospect of these students having to stop short in the middle of their course. Formerly these Mongolian students were able to devote all their time to the acquisition of learning, but nowadays they are in the pitiful condition of being compelled, on pain of having their rations withheld from them, to do as the Thibetan students have to do, and toil alongside the common illiterate people. Unquestionably the amount of money that formerly came into Thibet no longer reaches it, and this is the origin of some pecuniary embarrassment today. The standard of living among the inhabitants of Thibet, moreover, has risen of late. Though twenty years ago the aristocracy never lived in very extravagant style, by degrees the development of trade is found to be attended by an increasing disposition to adopt foreign ways, the

nobility adjusting themselves thereto, and considering their own tastes and convenience in a fashion which leads to the spending of more money. Then, in order to engage in commerce, they cannot, as they have no money to compensate for this, and as there is no profit to be gathered from the internal trade of itself, it is imperative that they should look abroad. It has come about that members of wealthy families, etc., venture among themselves to embark on trade with China, India, and Nepal. Thus were the country suddenly closed to external trade today it would be a great hindrance to the acquisition of some of those that are among the principal necessities of Thibet. And to persevere, even for a time, with such a course would have the effect of irretrievably injuring their trade, for they would deprive themselves of access to markets wherein they now dispose of their own products, such as wool, etc. Consequently the shepherds, being unable to obtain money, would be unable to procure foodstuffs, wherefore they would be directly confronted with the certainty of starvation. This account it is by no means practicable for Thibet to break off trade with India and those British possessions which require wool for their use, and were the Government even to essay so unwise a policy it would be able to carry it out in the face of the many obstacles that would be encountered."

These are some of the conclusions at which the Japanese traveler has arrived, based on his actual observations and diligent local inquiries.

LANGUAGES WITHOUT WORDS

HOW HOTEL SERVANTS AND BOOKMAKERS
WITHOUT SPEAKING.

[Pearson's Weekly:] The majority of waiters, porters, and the other male attendants in hotels in all countries of the world, are of Swiss or German origin, and a very large proportion of them belong to guilds or trades unions, which are supposed to safeguard their interests.

Generally speaking, these men receive but apportioned wages, and depend upon "tips" mainly for their income.

As a result of this system, visitors invariably receive an amount of attention the attendants consider is justified by the value of the "tips" they bestow, and in order to prevent hotel servants from being more than necessary to guests who are notoriously bad "tippers," and to convey numerous little hints about their characteristics, the hotel servants' guilds have inaugurated an ingenious code language.

This code language is effected by means of the labels attached to the visitors' luggage. If the label is squarely on the portmanteau, it signifies to the servant the next hotel at which its owner stays that he is a generous fellow, and that it is everyone's duty to be as attentive as possible.

Should the label, however, incline towards the individual, and the servants contrive that his sojourn will be as unpleasant as possible; while if it should be pasted with an inclination to the right, the servants know that their guest is fastidious and fussy, but given to handshaking, and warding those whose services please him, but adamantine to those who incur his displeasure!

By crossing and recrossing the labels, extra information is imparted at every hotel at which he puts up, and by the time the average Briton returns to Charing Cross after a two months' tour on the Continent, his luggage, thanks to this code language, is quite a record of his personal habits and peculiarities.

Spanish young ladies hold animated conversations with their lovers by means of a fan, which they always carry. Italians use a flower for similar purposes, and a young man who may be apparently idly pulling the petals from a flower is in reality making arrangements for, perhaps, a visit to the opera house with her lover!

In Malta, comparatively few people can read, yet nearly every one holds a prayer-book when at church. The reason for this is that a prayer-book language is in existence, and by carefully watching each other's movements, the persons can readily and secretly communicate with one another through the various positions in which the book is held being recognized as code words.

Betting men have a language of their own, known as "Tick Tack." Amidst the roar and excitement of a race-course, "Tick Tack" men convey information to the betters in a marvelously rapid manner. There are numerous dialects, so to speak, of the "Tick Tack" language, particular to certain bookmakers.

A tout may suddenly receive information that a certain "outsider" is sure to win. He conveys this information to his employer by perhaps taking off his hat five times in succession, then wiping his face with his handkerchief, and then waving his arm as if trying to attract the attention of a friend.

To his employer this curious conduct means that the horse whose number is five in the second race is likely to win, and to take no bets on it. Another "Tick Tack" may signal by holding up his hands, while another uses a stick or umbrella code.

The Russian secret police, when the Nihilist conspirators were at its height, were for a long time baffled by the languages of the conspirators.

The women in the movement would warn the members of the proximity of a spy, or the fact that they were under secret observation, by using certain positions in their toilet, the reason for this extraordinary secret being that their movement was so honeycombed with informants that in many instances they were afraid to verbally abuse each other.

No one could prove anything, though, because on a certain day a lady, scented heavily with jasmine, exchanged a few commonplace remarks with her friend, who was engaged in earnest conversation with a strange gentleman.

"He's simply living on his automobile this winter." "Why, I thought he couldn't afford to run the bill." "That's just it. He sold it."—[Philadelphia Ledger]

8c

Corsets

10c a Pair

81.00 Drawers

25c a Pair

Chemise

25c Each

75c Gowns

39c Each

Goods
Wet
First
Wet
3c
scherched but they have
soaking; gingham
at 6c with a few
them; these however
day while they last
per yard 3c.
alico 3c.
ancy patterns and a
y limited quantity
nt them; Monday at
yard 3c.
cales 3c.
considerably damaged
et and soiled, qual-
y at 10c and 12c
take them Monday
3c.
Cloth 5c.
otion covert cloths
a blue, brown and
quality; short lengths
g per yard 5c.
annel 3c.
y damaged by water
lly well worth 6c
st, per yard, 3c.
ns 8c
color combinations
those only slightly.
Fire Sale Monday
annel; perfect in ev-
ited quantity; qual-
at 8c; priced
per yd.....5c
ales, widths varying
both dark and light
wet; qualities that
nd 12c; priced
per yd.....5c
Towels, C
barbers' towels and
riced for Fire Sale,
large size Turkish t
being slightly mu-
riced for Fire Sale,
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per yard.....
bleached table da-
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arkish towels, assoc-
ghly damaged; pr-

ade; priced for Fire Sale each.....
tion crash, good quality; well worth 6c; this has been wet-
ed for Fire Sale per yard.....

3c

6c

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition; some scorched and smoked; full cut and well finished; these are scarcely, if ever,

When We Sneeze.

PHILOSOPHY AND SUPERSTITION
OF A CURIOUS ACT.From *Pearson's Weekly*.

WE do not sneeze in our sleep because we snore. And the converse also holds good, strange though it may appear—we do not snore when awake, because we sneeze.

Both snoring and sneezing are merely different manifestations of abnormal forms of breathing. So, too, for that matter, are sighing, hiccoughing, yawning, and even laughing and stammering.

In sneezing, a vigorous contraction of the abdominal muscles, induced probably by some deep-seated but harmless species of nervous irritation, violently ejects a stream of air through the mouth and nose. It is bottled up, as it were, and explodes, and is expelled all together, like a charge of electricity from a Leyden jar.

But during sleep there is none of this reflex "bottling up." The accumulating air is then expelled "in penny numbers," and with more or less rhythmic regularity; and the sneeze is converted consequently into the snore.

But it may be objected that practically everybody sneezes, while, luckily, everybody does not snore. This is true. But the explanation given above holds good, nevertheless; for non-snokers are fitted by nature with a gullet and pharynx so constructed that what would be a full-blown snore in others, is, in their cases, attenuated and diluted down to a gentle respiratory sigh—the very ghost of a snore, so to speak.

And here it may be observed that sneezing has no regard for times or seasons. Not infrequently, indeed, it seems to take a malicious pleasure in choosing the most inopportune moment for exhibiting its power.

In such a case the impending catastrophe, it is said, may be averted, by pressing firmly upon some branch of the fifth nerve, say, in the upper lip close under the nose.

This, however, is considered unlucky. "Hinder a sneeze and you hinder a life," says the Chinese proverb; and nearly every race has some similar saying.

The idea, however, would appear to be, not that you are not doing good to yourself temporarily by avoiding for the time being the threatened sneeze, but that you are incurring a misfortune which is bound to happen sooner or later.

For everywhere, at all times, and among all peoples, the act of sneezing has been accounted an ill-omened one. The Rabbis, who have a story for everything, say that before Jacob's time, men never sneezed but once, and then immediately died. The patriarch, they affirm, was the first man in the whole world to die a natural death. Before him all men died by sneezing.

Of course, there is no foundation whatever for this story in the canonical scriptures. On the contrary, indeed, the only Biblical reference to sneezing treats it, not as the signal of approaching dissolution, but as a sign of renewing life. The son of the Shunamite, it will be remembered, sneezed seven times at the prayer of Elisha, and then "saw."

Sneezing is connected with the very beginning of human life. Almost the first thing a healthy babe does, when it opens its eyes for the first time, is to sneeze. Doctors and nurses look for it anxiously. It is reckoned as the first sign of complete vitality.

It being so, it is the more difficult to account for its high universal association with death and ill-luck. It is this widespread belief which induced the custom of attempting to avert the omen by some brief prayer.

The Irishman, true to his reputation for making a bull of everything, says: "May you live a thousand years and never die." The German peasant ejaculates: "Geheil," the Frenchman "Bonne Sante."

Not of the Scandinavian races cry out the equivalent of "God bless you," while the unlettered Kaffir in his lonely kraal covers his eyes with his hand, shouting at the same time, and at the very top of his voice: "Bakwill," meaning "Spirits of my ancestors."

Arising from this and other instances, Herbert Spencer was inclined to believe that sneezing, like the more violent paroxysms due to epilepsy or hysteria, was originally assumed among primitive races a sign of demonical possession; and that, therefore, the exclamations called forth by it must be regarded as a species of exorcism.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that among the Tonga Islanders to sneeze when setting out on a journey is accounted of most evil augury, while a sneeze during the return journey is either thought nothing of or is regarded as a favorable omen.

Among certain primitive Hindu peoples a sneeze in the morning will be sufficient to debar them from going on any journey that day or commencing any undertaking. In Lancashire, as elsewhere in the north of England, a good deal seems to depend upon the day of the week in the matter of sneezing:

Sneeze on a Monday, you sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on a Tuesday, you kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on a Wednesday, you sneeze for a letter;
Sneeze on a Thursday for something better;
Sneeze on a Friday, you'll sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on a Saturday, bad luck for tomorrow;
Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek.

The devil will have you the rest of the week.

Pope Gregory the Great it was who drew up a form of prayer to be used by persons sneezing, so as to avert from them its supposed evil effect. This came afterwards to be known as the "Sneezing Litany," and constituted a terrible invocation of the Spanish adventurers, who, in the 16th century, set forth to effect the conquest of America.

Imagine their astonishment when they found a similar invocation, already in use among the people of the New

World. Hernando de Soto was particularly struck with the strangeness of the circumstance, and left a full account of how it first came under his notice.

He was one day having an interview with the Mexican Cacique Guachoya, when the latter chanced to sneeze. Thereupon his followers sprang to their feet, and, waving their arms wildly in the air, exclaimed excitedly: "May the sun guard you." "May his light never fail you," and so on through quite an extended formula.

When the Emperor Montezuma sneezed, everybody within hearing had to cease whatever business they might have been engaged upon at the moment and stand motionless and with bowed head while similar prayers were said. Not to conform to the usage was to court instant death.

It is impossible that this potentate could have been acquainted with the "Arabian Nights," but had he been he would have found therein a story which would, perchance, have caused him to reflect upon the disadvantages that might conceivably follow a too rigid observance of ceremonial etiquette of this kind.

The anecdote, it will be remembered, occurs in the history of the hunchbacked schoolmaster, who taught his scholars to clap their hands whenever he sneezed, and exclaim: "Long live our noble master."

One day he and his pupils chanced to be walking in the desert, and grew thirsty. A well was reached, but it was deep, and the bucket was at the bottom. Nothing daunted, the worthy master volunteered to descend by means of a rope and fetch it up.

He accomplished his mission so far as reaching the bucket was concerned, and the boys thereupon started to haul him to the surface. But when his head was almost level with the top of the well wall, he chanced to sneeze. Up unconsciously went the hands of his pupils, with the exclamation, "Long live our noble master," and down, of course, to the bottom of the sixty-foot shaft dropped the unfortunate pedagogue.

A Famous Detective.

SUPERINTENDENT MELVILLE'S ADVENTURES WITH ANARCHISTS.

From the *London Mail*.

THE most famous living detective, Superintendent William Melville, of Scotland Yard, who has recently been charged with the personal care of the King on his foreign journeys, retired yesterday.

Destroyer of anarchist clubs, protector of kings, he has worked hard for thirty-one years in the detection of crime, and has lived to complete his service and earn his loture in spite of the explosive bomb, the chloroform bag, the dagger, and the revolver, all of which at one time or another have been carefully prepared for his own personal destruction.

"The vile Melville" was the muttered phrase of hatred often heard in the anarchistic haunts of Soho in the days when Superintendent Melville was breaking them down—and he was often there to hear it said.

Banning With Anarchists.

Although at the head of a staff of detectives, he did not merely remain at his office in Scotland Yard and give orders. Taking his life in his hand, he prowled Soho by night; he made friends of Italians and Frenchmen, members of the plotting clubs; "disguised as an anarchist" himself he obtained invitations to their meetings; he went to their feasts and dances, and their masked balls were regarded by Mr. Melville as so many delightful bits of luck.

At these picturesque night revels every one present was supposed to be either an active anarchist or a friend and supporter of "the great cause," and Superintendent Melville was able while masked himself to see the anarchist leaders unmasked and surrounded by their supporters.

He chatted volubly with them in French or Italian, he studied their features, learned their aspirations, discovered their programmes of murder, and in some cases was able to quietly arrest red-handed and in the possession of deadly bombs the very men with whose wives and friends he had been dancing.

The way in which he imprisoned an anarchist in a wine cellar is typical of his methods. The man was a German, and he had made arrangements to assassinate the then Kaiser on his visit to one of the exhibitions in London. Having got his man to the wine cellar steps by a ruse, and having no specific charge or warrant upon which to arrest him, Mr. Melville took the law into his own hands, pushed the man into the cellar, locked the door, and kept him safely "bottled up" until the Kaiser had departed.

One of his Soho vigils unearthed the Walsall scheme.

Technical School of Anarchists.

Following up shadowy clues inch by inch, and maintaining his fine system of surveillance by a corps of detectives, he traced the Italian bomb expert Battista to Walsall. There the anarchist leaders not only preached the doctrines of anarchism, but taught their disciples how to carry them out. In a secret cellar Battista held a bomb class, and had all the paraphernalia for making bombs. He instructed pupils in the mysteries of various explosives, gave them lessons about time fuses, with the intention of sending them forth a host of men to destroy the royal palaces of Europe. These calm studies were rudely stopped by Superintendent Melville and his fearless men, and four conspirators were sent to penal servitude for ten years and one for five years.

Superintendent Melville discovered that this plot was arranged at the most formidable of all the anarchist rendezvous in London, the Autonomie Club in Windmill street, Tottenham Court Road. The smashing of this gang by Mr. Melville was the heaviest blow ever dealt at anarchism in England.

When Bourdin was literally "hoist with his own petard," being killed by the bomb which he had prepared for the destruction of the Royal Observatory, there was

found on him a card of membership of the Autonomie Club. This sent Mr. Melville down to Windmill street. He sat at the receipt of custom, placed his men at various points, and arrested each man as he sauntered into the club, keeping this going for four hours, until he had secured a cellar full of anarchists.

The Chloroform Plot.

The chloroform scheme was one of the most important of the anarchist systems discovered by Mr. Melville. The detective met one member of the Walsall gang as the latter, on his arrival in London from Walsall, was on his way to the Autonomie Club.

"What have you in that bottle?" asked Superintendent Melville; and on the man refusing to tell, he ran him into the nearest police station, searched him, and discovered that the bottle contained chloroform. Following this new clue, Superintendent Melville found that the anarchists of the Autonomie Club had devised a terrible scheme for the sole purpose of obtaining money for their murderous propaganda and spreading far and wide the gentle doctrines of anarchism.

Their scheme was to keep observation upon members of the aristocratic clubs, to "shadow" them as they left late at night, and at the first opportunity to chloroform and rob them. Pini and Duval had carried out a long series of chloroform robberies on the Continent, the proceeds of which had been conscientiously devoted to the same purpose. Pini is now in prison in New Caledonia. The man arrested in the street by Mr. Melville was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Justice Hawkins at Stafford Assizes.

This was but a part of an international scheme by which the leaders hoped to kill all the crowned heads of Europe. Attempt to Kill Melville.

The frustrating of the chloroform scheme and the smashing of the Autonomie Club made Mr. Melville the most hated man in England in anarchistic eyes. Threats poured in wholesale. Letters arrived at Scotland Yard promising the most terrible vengeance upon Mr. Melville if he did not cease to watch the anarchists. One anarchist with a loaded revolver in his breast pocket succeeded in penetrating the strait corridors of Scotland Yard and getting into Superintendent Melville's own room.

He began to talk to Mr. Melville quite plausibly, but the trained eye of the detective caught the glint of a shining pistol barrel behind the edge of the anarchist's coat. Quick as lightning he snatched the weapon, coolly informed the visitor that he had nothing more to say to him, and then flung him out into the passage.

"To handcuff and imprison him," remarked Mr. Melville once to an intimate friend, "would have been to have made him a martyr, to have given him just what he lived for: a chance to shine as the man who for the 'cause' had bearded Melville in his den. Publicity and the martyr's halo are the breath of the anarchist's nostrils. By treating him with contempt and ignominiously throwing him out, I deprived him of the halo."

Three Narrow Escapes.

Mr. Melville had a narrow escape from death at Poplar in 1893 when Francois tried to shoot him to avoid arrest. But the powerful, athletic detective was too quick for the criminal, and pinned him down and took away his weapon.

A sharp struggle at Victoria Station occurred when Mr. Melville left his wife's side, went up to the French bomb-thrower, Meunier, and started to put him under arrest. Meunier drew his fully-loaded revolver, but the detective showed that he had muscle as well as brains, and gripped the anarchist's arm in time. There was an up and down struggle. Meunier was secured, and in addition to the cartridges in the revolver Mr. Melville found a large stock of ball cartridges in his captive's pocket.

Mr. Melville knows his "seamy" London as well as any man, but he knows his "seamy" Paris well, too. One of the narrowest escapes he ever had occurred there. In company with a French detective Mr. Melville walked down the narrow streets of the Monimartine and entered an anarchist den. The moment he entered, some of the anarchists recognized him. There was a yell of anger, a flash, and a bullet took the ash off Mr. Melville's cigar.

"Oh," he observed, calmly, "I was not aware that you objected to smoking," and thereupon arrested a man who had baffled the officers of justice for months.

THE TYPEWRITER GIRL.

It is not surprising that "a defense of the woman stenographer, by one of them," is given a conspicuous place in our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Sun*. So much has been said in the light and airy persiflage of the press about the flirting and frivolous typewriter that a mistaken idea has been created regarding this hard-working and invaluable attachment of every busy man. The impression is fostered that the young woman stenographer of our times is more or less of a breezy, bleached blonde creature, who divides the time that belongs to her real duties among various diversions and entertainments which do not properly come to a refined and intelligent woman. In this suggestive situation it is unnecessary to say that the stenographer does not always appear in the most favorable light. Just why license has been taken with a class of young women who, perhaps more than any other, deserve commendation and praise, we do not understand. The successful stenographer, who is now known as the "secretary" rather than the typewriter of the establishment, wins her way solely by merit, and in many, we might say all, prominent establishments, success is won by industry, integrity and honesty. Some of the women secretaries in New York hold places of a most confidential character. It is in their power oftentimes to do infinite harm, and yet, in all the annals of betrayals of trust, the conspicuous absence of the private secretary is noticeable. This is the best evidence that a woman can keep a secret, if it is her duty to do so. It is time that the commonplace, and too often contemptible, flings at the woman typewriter should cease. They are no longer amusing; they are not even excusable.

—[Leslie's Weekly.]

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The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

NATIVE FLOWERS AND PLANTS. THE PERPETUATION OF CALIFORNIA'S WONDERFUL FLORA.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

NOTE.—Questions, properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to horticulture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

PLANTING NOTE.

Continue to plant hardy bulbs. Lilies, hyacinths, and narcissi may still be planted successfully.

The New Year in the Garden.

"A HAPPY New Year to you," is a phrase we like to hear as we pass up and down in this world, and surely no more appropriate greeting can I extend to my friends in the garden than this. New plants, new plans, and new enthusiasm I wish for all the readers of

"When the wild spring streams are running,

She raises her head and cries:

"Blow off my emerald cap, good wind,

And the yellow hair out of my eyes!"

And a fair, fine lady she stands,

And nods to the dancing sea;

Oh, the rose you have trained is a lovely slave,

But the wild gold poppy is free!"

—[Mrs. Hall-Wood.]

California Natives Now Under Cultivation.

Frequently people say to me: "I love the wild flowers, and would like to introduce them into my garden, but how can I get the seed?"

The easiest way is of course to have some one else collect them for you, and so here is a list taken from the catalogue of a local seed and plant company of some of the most valuable and showy of our annuals which are now offered by most dealers and yet which are (some of them,) rare and difficult for the amateur collector to secure. In the first place there is Eschscholtzia, our "golden poppy," world-famed and beloved. It is really the duty of all flower lovers to continue the distribution of the

in search of wild flowers, you will often encounter varieties, and strange though it may seem, California, and especially here in the south, is as yet practically "discovered" to even the botanical world. Should you desire to secure bulbs or seed of these beauties, you need of course to mark the spot. Some years ago I collected for European houses, and learned that as I could not always be sure that I should "pass this way again," I must make note of locality in a book kept for the purpose, and since my Mariposa lily, for instance, would die down to the very ground, before it was time or the bulb was in proper condition for me to dig it, I must also mark the spot or the plant, and so tiny little cotton persons might have been seen floating from many a shrub, or a lime-stake found beside the lily stalk in the vicinity. In this I made my collections. Then when the proper season for digging, or the time when the seed would be ripe came, prompted by the dates in my note book, could return to the spot and secure the coveted prize. Now I cannot let you in such limitations as are imposed by newspaper columns, just how to secure all kinds of wild flowers and plants. For instance, the poppies are furnished by nature with power to scatter their seed, and so having gathered a quantity of nearly ripe pods and put them in the sun to further ripen, I was dismayed to find that they "popped" all over creation, and never a one could I recall. Chance is the best teacher, and I learned to study the habits of the particular plant desired, and sometimes used a bit of netting to imprison the pods and sometimes gathered them early and put them into glass-covered boxes to be sunned.

As a rule, seeds keep best in paper, which absorbs moisture, while tin, or wood are apt to attract it. Care is necessary, too. The most unique collections may be made, however, in your summer time walks, and another season one of the chief charms of your garden may come from these plants gathered by yourself. Remember that as you go into the camp there are exquisite ferns and mosses to be had for the gathering. These should be generally gathered as they are "drying off" in the late spring, but may be located when they are at their best.

Now do I hear some one say that I am advocating the ravishing of the hillsides for the sake of the garden? Oh no! I would not be misunderstood. These dainty little things are being steadily destroyed by the encroachment of fields, and of towns. What I wish is, that intelligent people shall become acquainted with, and preserve



50. Smiley Heights, Pasadena, Ca.

SMILEY HEIGHTS.

"The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds," at the beginning of 1904.

Southern California never had so brilliant a future before it, and never in the history of the world has a country so new, so unique in its history, and its climate, had so splendid a start in the way of landscape art, and scientific floriculture as has this land of ours, south of Tehachapi. It is a joy and a privilege to every flower lover to be able to join in the upbuilding of beautiful homes, artistic gardens, and splendid surroundings, both public and private.

At Santa Barbara, or rather at Montecito, a few miles from Santa Barbara, the enthusiasm for fine landscape architecture and gardening is at a white heat. Los Angeles and its suburbs count men as citizens who are spending fortunes in the elaboration of splendid estates. Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside all have homes and parks, and large estates so improved as to be of interest to world-traveled landscape architects. Orange and San Diego counties are catching the infection, and much may be anticipated in landscape art and municipal improvement during the coming year.

The Preservation of Natural Beauty.

One of the commendable enterprises undertaken by citizens of Los Angeles is the effort to preserve the splendid sycamore trees in the Arroyo Seco along Pasadena avenue, an effort that has the support of the Municipal Art League, the Landmarks Society, and other organizations. This would indeed make a valuable addition to the park chain of the city, and is a matter of interest to the entire south. San Diego is, along the same line, endeavoring to educate the people to the beauty of the native shrubs and plants in its great park, and under the direction of that master of landscape art, Samuel Parsons, San Diego will some day be a Mecca for botanists and nature lovers, since the handsome native shrubs are to be preserved in the park, and others introduced, and not all done away with for the sake of aliens which, no matter how rare or beautiful, can never be quite so suitable as those that the Artist first planned to grow under San Diego skies. Smiley Heights at Redlands has played a great part in the education of the public taste, and while not always the truest art has been shown in the designing of this great driveway and park, yet on the whole there is much of beauty and much of real grandeur there, and its influence will extend to other portions of this picturesque and unusual land, Southern California.

"Oh, the rose garden, the garden
Of roses, of roses alone!
Fair is it, rare is it, yet in my garden
A daintier blossom has blown;
A flower of the South and the sun,
Sown upon limitless plains,
Feasted by the death of the summer grasses,
Watered by winter rains.

Eschscholzia as well as its improvement; for, like most wild flowers, it will respond to kind treatment with larger, finer blossoms as well as furnishing a splendid basis for the work of hybridizing. Buy a "ten-cent" package of seed and sow in the fence corners or the vacant lot across the street, and be sure to have one fine bed in your own grounds or down in the wood lot where they may "run wild."

Platystemon Californicus is another poppy. Not so showy, but a dear, dainty little blossom, easily grown. It is known along the sea coast as the "cream cup."

Layia elegans, Layia calliglossa (Tidy Tips) and Layia glandulosa (white daisy) are all showy ray flowers, the first named having a glow of yellow in its dainty petals. They are "very worth while."

The Leptosynes are interesting, too. There are among them annuals and perennials. Leptosyne multiflora is a great golden ray flower, a favorite because of its beautifully cleft light green foliage; Leptosyne Stillmani is another of smaller size.

The most royal of our native flowers is Romneya Coulteri, which is a "bush-poppy" and a perennial. Crepe-like white blossoms with a golden center and very enormous in size, sometimes eight and ten inches in diameter. Another "bush-poppy," not so uniformly grown, but none the less desirable, is Dendromecon rigida, the "butterfly" poppy. And a bush of it certainly reminds one of the dancing, airy butterfly.

Two Delphiniums deserve special mention. The Delphinium cardinale, which is rapidly becoming rare, and whose vivid scarlet or cardinal hues cannot be duplicated in any other flower, is one of these. This larkspur, and its blue sister, Delphinium Parryi, are eagerly sought by European growers, so why not give them a place of honor at home?

Nemophila insignis is a dainty annual in blue that pleases the refined taste, as does a violet or a daisy. The "shooting stars" of the children make striking border plants and you buy the seed under the name of Dodecatheon Clevelandii. They are perennial and very useful as cut flowers.

Phacelia Parryi is a handsome violet blue, with bell-shaped blossoms that mass well with ferns and other delicate green plants. The Penstemons attract attention, one from the San Jacinto Mountains being a brilliant scarlet, while San Diego county furnishes some royal purples.

The Antirrhinum Orcuttianum is a graceful native "snap dragon" in white and violet, and Emmenanthe penduliflora is a bushy annual of light yellow blossoms that interests the grower.

How to Gather New Varieties.

The season for wild flowers is just beginning. Another month and the hills, valleys, and mesas will be ablaze. If you are so fortunate as to be able to make long rambles



SPANISH DAGGER.

their own domains, these Californians for the time to come when most of the wild lands will be covered with domestications.

There are those who are favored with the ownership of splendid native trees, and bits of broken hills and canyons which will conform to the work of the landscape artist, in such private owners study to acquire "the art that standeth nearest to Nature," and make this land even more glorious than it now is.

Sycamores and oaks are slow growers, but where

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ing can be made permanent they are well worth while. The oaks are splendid roadside trees, as they have a tap root, reducing the danger of encroaching upon other crops to a minimum. *Quercus lobata* is the valley oak of the San Joaquin, and is a rapid grower (comparatively,) but needs much water and must be kept well irrigated. *Q. agrifolia* is our southern "live oak" with leaves not unlike the holly, and will stand much drouth after it is well started. The native maples are very useful, and about Pasadena make a fine showing. *Acer occidentalis* is one beautiful variety, and *Acer macrophyllum* is another.

Of the shrubs, perhaps the most beautiful in the south are the *Camellias*, and the *Prunus illicifolia*, this latter making a shapely, small tree under encouraging circumstances. The native *Yuccas* are peculiar, and make attractive showing, especially when grouped with *Cacti* or other native plants. *Yucca whipplei* is the showiest, but once blooming, has lived out its time. *Yucca baccata* is not so showy, but has a splendid panicle of bloom each season.

MILES OF RED TAPE.

There is red tape in the methods of the American War Department, but for gorgeous complication of system, a recent illustration in the British army eclipses all records on this side of the water.

An officer had occasion to use a screwdriver, just a plain, ordinary 25-cent screwdriver. In a moment of rashness he decided not to buy it on his own account, but made formal application for the implement from the supply of the government stores. The request for a screwdriver was read, approved, indorsed by one officer after another up the long ladder—whose rounds were festooned with red tape—until it reached the topmost seat of authority, whose action was final. There the application was solemnly considered and started back on its downward path through the various official channels, until it reached the officious officer who had made the request and forgotten about it in the intervening weeks.

He was informed that screwdrivers were supplied only in boxes of tools, and not singly. He was not daunted, but with admirable persistence filled out another form, requesting the box of tools, in order that he might obtain the screwdriver. After the same weary round of delay and trouble, this application came back. Its indorsement stated that boxes of tools were supplied only to carpenter shops. The patient officer scratched his head, and then,

A "Bungalow" Dwelling.

SKETCH OF A CONVENIENT LITTLE HOME BUILT IN THIS CITY.

By a Special Contributor.

A SKETCH of a seven-room bungalow dwelling and studio that was recently erected for Miss Blanche Rogers at No. 912 Twentieth street, is shown herewith. It stands on the south side of Twentieth street, between Oak and Oberman streets, and has a jaunty projecting porch placed at the angle of the exterior walk instead of in front of one of them. The originality shown in this arrangement is noticeable in other features of the house.



MISS ROGERS'S STUDIO AND DWELLING.

But convenience and comfort are by no means sacrificed in the design of his little dwelling, as an inspection of the plans that accompany the exterior view of the house will show. It is of cottage construction and style, and combines the comforts of a dwelling with the conveniences of a studio.



INTERIOR OF MISS ROGERS'S HOUSE.

mentioning that he had set the ball rolling when he used a screwdriver, coupled this with the document going to the box of tools and the carpenter shop, and himself down again to fill out a blank application. He had asked for a carpenter shop, and a month or so had passed before a duly equipped and appointed carpenter shop would be supplied him.

Two months from the time he had happened to want a screwdriver, he received a carpenter shop. Through a slight in packing, there was no screwdriver in the box of tools.—[Collier's Weekly].

When the meal is finished, the "padre" may go to his cafe, while the ladies betake themselves to the sun bay window. Lamps are placed near them, and as you wander through the streets you plainly see everyone at the height of your own eyes and quite near for a handshake, long rows of these groups of men, now gayly and often brilliantly dressed, thickly crowded and bedecked with the quaint old jewelry of the country.

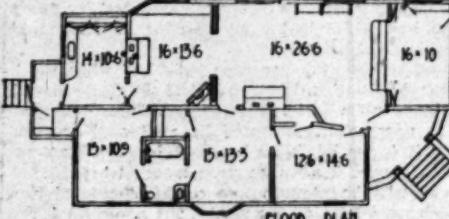
Then, by and by, a young man appears in front of almost every window and converses with those inside. In this he is the suitor for the hand of one of the daughters of the house. Evening after evening he thus respects to her family, standing for hours on the sidewalk. The day arrives when the mother of his adored believes the fact of his courting her daughter sufficiently advertised to the neighbors, as well as to the community at large. Then only the doors of the house are open to him.—[Harper's Magazine].

Near the entrance and to the right, as is shown in the floor plan, is the music-room, 17x36 feet. Opening into this is a cosy little studio, 16x10 feet, whose floor is a foot higher than those of the rooms adjoining, and which can be shut off from the music-room by hinged doors that fold back when the room is used for a stage. The dining-room opens into the music-room to the south, and gives when these rooms are thrown together, a continuous space of fifty feet from which the stage is visible. In this about one hundred persons can be conveniently seated. The owner, who is an enthusiastic student and

teacher of music, uses these rooms for the concerts that are given there under her direction about once every six weeks.

The building contains, besides the special features mentioned, three bedrooms, a kitchen, and conveniences suitable for a modern dwelling of this size.

The owner is a sister of Earl Rogers, the well-known attorney of this city, and the building was planned by her



BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

HOTEL METROPOLE

THE FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE DAIRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected cows, being directly under the care of the County Veterinarian.

Girl Pupils Fly Barefooted a

Mile Over Ice and

Snow.

mother and herself, and erected under her direction at a cost of about \$4000.

A view of the interior of the little dwelling shows its furnishings to be as carefully chosen and as conveniently arranged as its artistic surroundings and uses would seem to require.

TOOK A LITTLE PRECAUTION.

A farmer in Cumberland county was driving across a railroad track when a train killed both his horses and knocked him about ten rods off his course. In the resulting suit for damages the plaintiff was on the witness stand, making out a good case, when the defendant's lawyer asked him:

"Did you take any precaution before driving upon the track?"

The witness seemed reluctant to answer, but being pressed to do so, finally stammered out:

"Well, squire, I took a little—just a couple of swallows, that's all."

This started a new line of defense, and it turned out that the couple of swallows were the last in a pint flask that had consoled the honest old farmer along the road. This put a new face on the situation.—[Lewiston Evening Journal].

SKEPTICAL.

St. Peter: So you want to come in here? What are your grounds for admission?

Gas Man: That I never read a meter wrong in my life.

St. Peter (to attendant): Place this man in the detention camp for a few days. The case may be all right, but I'm suspicious. It's almost too good to be true.—[Detroit Free Press].

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HOME FURNISHINGS?

IF SO you must be interested in Carpets and Rugs—Linoleum or some other kind of floor coverings; or perhaps you have in mind some nice Lace Curtains or other Draperies. Our store is well known for the uniform excellence of the goods as well as for workmanship; and our salesmen are pleased to show the goods because they can feel assured that the article as well as the price is always right. After you have looked over our stock you may be in a better position to choose, and you will appreciate the advantages in selecting from a stock that is new and up-to-date—from lines that are large and complete, with variety enough to suit everybody.

T. BILLINGTON CO.
312-314 SOUTH BROADWAY

FOR THAT UNCERTAIN
FEELING ABOUT
FURNITURE AND MANTELS
CONSULT OUR
SPECIALISTS.

We have able men in every
department who can skillfully
treat your case.

CARL ENOS NASH,
BUILDER OF GOOD THINGS.

PHONES: MAIN 1790,
HOME 5366.

716-718 SO. SPRING STREET.

REICHENBACH'S HAND-MADE FURNITURE

Lasts from century to century. Made to order in the Mission, Chippendale, Colonial, Cornhill and Sheraton styles or, any particular design, odd, ordinary or fancy. Sketches and designs always on hand.

F. B. REICHENBACH, Designer and Manufacturer.

618 S. BROADWAY. PHONE HOME 5366.

Tel. Home 6255
Tel. Sunset, Main 2825.

POLISHED HARDWOOD FLOORS

(Instead of Carpets.)

CLEANLY—BEAUTIFUL—DURABLE

Do away with moths and disease germs. Very economical—15 cents per square foot—complete ready for use. Will last a lifetime.

JNO. A. SMITH,

618 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and perfected arrangements for the transportation of troops and supplies, and

hopes, thereby to avoid any objections on the part of the Italian government regarding the sailing of the cruisers, should hostilities commence before they are ready to put to sea.

The Associated Press learns that no

The Feminine Nose.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE TO THE MAN SEEKING A WIFE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE average bachelor does not appreciate how much of his future happiness depends on the turn or the curve of one small feminine nose. In fact, a girl's nose is the last item he considers, when summing up her wifely possibilities. With a deep faith in the smile of her lips, and the flash of her eyes, and a casual glance at the possibilities of her figure (judged merely by a careful study of the ample roundly or pronounced insufficiency of her mother's matronly curves,) he takes the plunge from the cozy comfort of his bachelor flat into the maelstrom of matrimony—from the quiet waters of independence and a latch key into the doubtful whirl of home cooking and one-third of his own chiffonier.

Meanwhile a single glance at the bridge of a dainty aquiline or the tip of a tiny pug nose might have warned him against a lifetime of domestic squabbles. Adelina may have the eyes of a saint and the voice of a siren, but if she is a girl with the narrow nose, that shows a long curve from base to tip, beware of her. When you and she are made one, she will be the one. At nineteen the curve on the bridge of her nose may be ever so slight; there may be no suggestion of a hump in the center of the delicate feature; the pointed tip may be softened into the lines of youth. But at twenty-nine the storms of matrimony, the arguments with the butcher, and the worries over the grocer's bill will have worn that tip to a sharpness you could not have dreamed of; the hump will have become a stern reality; and you will have discovered what it is to pay the rent of a house and yet have no rights in it. Wherever she is, the girl with the curving nose must be the manageress. If you are a weak and tender creature, in need of a backbone, she is just what you want; but if you desire a tender, clinging little vine, who will stand by while you steer the matrimonial ship,

successfully soley on the strength of her profile. She is the woman with the so-called Grecian nose. Usually she is large and ox-eyed, stupid and statuesque, but so imposing in appearance that she manages to hold an important position wherever she goes, without doing the least thing to merit it. She is made president of her club simply because she looks impressive in the chair of honor. Her husband adores her and treats her with a deference that is due—her Grecian nose. But the man who marries the woman with the Greek profile has to work for his honors. She requires a handsome setting, and invariably, being without energy, she sits quietly back and allows somebody to make it for her. In her quiet, cold way, she is the personification of selfishness. Her egotism is unbounded. Yet she has her points of excellence. To the day of her death she is good to look upon. She does not fade or wither away like her aquiline or pug-nosed sister; her beautiful immobile face keeps its contour long after her struggling husband has ceased to struggle. If you want a pretty picture, warranted to wear well, and to adorn your drawing-room, a wife who will always be a credit to you and make your neighbors' wives appear insignificant, marry the girl with the Grecian profile.

The girl with the irregular nose is in a class all by herself. She is a fascinating creature, full of possibilities. She was never born to be married, and yet she possesses most of the charming attributes that a man demands in a wife. Stupid she is never; she is seldom bad-tempered; clever she is always; and she is never carried away by personal vanity. But she is the possessor of that strange and unaccountable thing, temperament. Three-fourths of the clever actresses have irregular noses. Temperament and intellect somehow mar the regularity of a woman's face. Deep emotion and thought cut into it; but they cut gracefully, and give it a beauty that is illustrative and will never pall. The woman with the irregular nose, unlike any of her sisters, possesses a sense of humor. But she is as unreliable as the winds. Today she is in love with a man, and tomorrow with a book or a picture or a profession; today she is satisfied to sit at home by the domestic fireside, and tomorrow she is off for Japan or Australia. She is the kind of woman who keeps a

balance if she will carefully study her profile. What need to do is to use the cream jar less and the glass more, to stop studying home-made complexion washes, and begin studying the effect of noses from the most popular point of view—the view of every man or woman who sits beside the street car, or passes them in a morning's walk.

DISARMING THE GODS.

HOW CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND HINDOO BOYS PREPARE FOR SCHOOL LIFE.

"Among the eastern nations the beginning of school is a critical time for the child," says Beatrice C. Webb, Everybody's Magazine for January. "The priest or guru must be consulted to choose a lucky day. Every caution must be taken to avert the jealousy of the gods whose malice is especially directed against a boy."

"The Chinese father who adores his son will take almost pains to convince the powers of the air that his boy is of no account. The child may be given a suitable name, like flea, or Chu-tze, a pig, or more likely still, he may be given a girl's name. The boy may start off to school wearing a girl's dress and stockings, and if the deception is complete this will be the effectual of all, for even the gods do not care for girls. China."

"The Japanese schoolboy wears hanging from his neck a red bag, containing a brass tag, with his name and his parents' name and address upon it. He wears his paper umbrella and his fan, and, in a gay bag at his arm, is a jar of rice for his luncheon. The little fellow has probably made his offering at his native shrine to Tenjinsen, the god of penmanship."

"When the Hindoo boy has found an auspicious day to begin school, he is taken to the god of learning, Saraswati. Here the little supplicant presents his offering of rice and betelnuts, and repeats the letters of the alphabet after the priest. Thus he is entered into the school knowledge in the very presence of the god."



do not choose the girl with the curving nose. She not only must, but will, have her hand on the rudder.

The girl with the broad, flat nose, on the other hand, with the profile that is not a profile, but a smudge, is an ideal clinging vine. Hers is the disposition that you can walk all over with your muddy boots, and still find sweet and sunny. Hers is the heart that will beat true time, no matter what tune you may play upon it. From the time when she shares all her pickles and candy with the other girls at school to the time when she gets up on cold winter mornings to make the fire for her husband, the girl with the broad nose is used to obliterating herself as her profile is obliterated. She is as broad minded as she is broad nosed. She will humor all a man's little faults and weaknesses, will hand him his pipe with a smile, and invite him to smoke all over the house; play poker with him in the evenings, instead of reading him a lecture on the curse of cards, and sit up until 2 o'clock in the morning to make him a cup of coffee when he comes in rather the worse for wear.

The girl with the piquant profile, the little retrousse nose that looks so cunning and tractable, is perhaps the greatest surprise in the matrimonial lottery. She is so dainty and doll-like that the great big fellow who fancies he is getting a bit of Dresden for his breakfast table is astounded when, after six months of matrimony, he finds himself being led around like a lamb with a rope about its neck. Her rule is all the more absolute because it is subtle, and the man in the case never fully realizes that he is being "bossed." She walks over her husband with French heels instead of common-sense boots, and leads him about by the hand instead of pulling him around by the hair. She gets everything she wants in this world, from the time she begins wheedling sugar plums out of her nurse up to the time that she succeeds in coaxing a sealskin jacket out of her husband. But she is a comfortable, practical sort of little person, a good manager of household finances, and at all times clever and sane. If you don't mind being bamboozled, she is about the most interesting type of wife you can find.

There is one type of woman who goes through the world

man's nerves in a constant state of tension—and his heart fluctuating between zero and a hundred degrees.

The average woman does not half value her profile. She will spend hours massaging her complexion, curling her hair and beautifying her eyes, and then will dismiss her nose with a dab of the powder puff. Elizabeth of German Garden fame once said of one of her friends: "She has a good nose; but she doesn't know how to carry it."

It is not the shape of the nose, but the way a woman carries it, that makes or mars her profile. The homeliest nose may be carried with an air that will redeem half its sins and give it a Gibson-esque expression. Actresses study their noses with the utmost seriousness and care. They know that while one person may look them full in the face, nine persons are getting merely a side or three-quarters view. It is possible to carry a perfect Grecian nose so badly that its grace and attraction will be completely lost. The woman with the Greek profile should carry her chin erect, but not tilted upward. This simple statuesque pose will give her profile just sufficient prominence. To tilt her chin either way would detract from the regular carved perfection of her features; and the surest path to beauty lies in the accentuating of one's most noticeable good points.

The girl with the aquiline nose looks best when she is meekest; that is, when her chin is held slightly downward, and in close to the throat. The sneering, disdainful expression, so unconsciously assumed by most aquiline-nosed women, is thus avoided; the length of the nose is not accentuated, and it is given an appearance of breadth.

The girl with the retrousse nose, on the other hand, cannot tilt her chin upward too much. She needs dignity; to carry her chin down, and in gives her a stupid, weak expression. Her natural pose is the saucy pose of piquancy. The tilt to her insignificant nose is its only excuse for being. Likewise the girl with the broad, flat nose must carry her head high, and at an angle of forty-five degrees. The flattest nose will attain some semblance of beauty if it is properly held. Even a broken nose is respected if the owner knows how to carry it jauntily. There is no limit to the improvement a woman may produce in her appear-

SHERMAN'S DIRECTORIES.

Prof. J. Friske Richard, who was attached to the Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Regiment, and now chief clerk for Gen. Schofield while he was in command of the Army of the Ohio, recalls incidents in the case of Gen. Sherman that indicate his decisive character. Richard is now secretary and historian of the Army of Ohio.

"During the Atlanta Campaign," said Prof. Richard, railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga and Atlanta passed to the utmost in carrying men and supplies to the army. Gen. Schofield's headquarters were at Kennesaw, Ga. Capt. Robert Morrow, afterward private secretary to President Andrew Johnson, was assistant adjutant general at Schofield's headquarters. Capt. Morrow was a Tennessean. His mother at that time was in Ohio, and he wanted to get permission for her to come to him by way of Nashville and Chattanooga to Kennesaw. He made out an application for the necessary permission in regular form, and sent it to Gen. Schofield, by whom it was endorsed and sent to Gen. Sherman's headquarters.

"Instead of returning it in the usual military style, Sherman simply took his pen and wrote on the application, 'Impossible.' W. T. Sherman."

"That style of doing business was an index to the character of the man. The ordinary military form would not be to endorse it; Respectfully returned to the commanding general with regrets that the exigencies of service make it impossible, etc. But Sherman was inclined to bigness and directness in dealing with matters."

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that the ritual is becoming more and more difficult to manage." "Yes," replied her hostess, "Josiah thinks so, too. The idea is that if people wouldn't eat hearty just before going to bed, very few of them would ever have it."—Record-Herald.

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10c a Pair

25c a Pair

Corsets and
waists, odd makes
and broken sizes; some badly
soiled, others in good condition;

8³₄C Drawers

25c a Pair

Women's muslin
drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery;
some scorched and smoked;

Chemise
25c Each

25c Each

Women's short chemise, made
of excellent quality muslin;

75c Gowns
39c Each

39c Each

Women's muslin gowns, re-
cut and neatly trimmed; these
are scarcely mussed;

January 3, 1904.]

The Development of the Great Southwest.

OUR MATERIAL GROWTH. WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION.

Compiled for *The Times*.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Productions of Dolgeville.

MANUFACTURING enterprises recently inaugurated at Dolgeville are described in the *Musical Age*, which also prints an interview with Alfred Dolge and says: "Dolgeville, Cal., is of almost greater importance to the State than it will be even to the industries that find a home here, for California is looking to Alfred Dolge to start its manufacturing activities into life, and to give practical direction to its impulses along this line. That he is the man to accomplish this is shown by the way he has grasped the entire situation in that State, the knowledge he has gained of its resources, and the way his ready, inventive brain has already shaped these to the practical arts to which they have been, in part, strangers. A few years ago Alfred Dolge was an Eastern manufacturer. Today he is a Californian, with the thirst of western life in his veins." In reply to a question about the sounding boards turned out from his factory, Mr. Dolge is quoted as saying that the boards are receiving them very well. Continuing, Mr. Dolge says: "I may say that before reaching the East I sold our shop for nearly all we can manufacture during 1904, and we have already shipped several carloads. These boards are higher in price because of the higher quality of the timber, which I consider far superior to Adirondack spruce. They are made from wood cut in the virgin forest, grown at an altitude of over 3000 feet. We use only the mountain spruce in our boards."

Explaining the difference in the results obtained by his method of drying the wood and the system employed in the East, Mr. Dolge said: "When the wood is kiln-dried there are spaces from which the sap has been forced out, which can fill with moisture, and these spaces also cause a interruption of the sound waves, and a diminution in the volume. In our process the boards are dried in the sun, the warm and even temperature of Southern California being sufficient for this purpose, while the lack of moisture and the prevailing light breezes assist materially in the process. As the wood shrinks the sap is impressed, and is finally crystallized into a solid mass, from which the sound waves move without interruption; and the crystallized sap also gives resonance and musical tone. I have not had the instruments to determine the exact vibrations, but the boards which have been used by me which I have heard, give off a tone distinctly superior to other pianos of the same make with kiln-dried wood."

Talking of another of his enterprises, Mr. Dolge said: "The Alfred Dolge Manufacturing Co., of Dolgeville, will manufacture high-grade felts for pianos, and will also make board slippers. This concern is capitalized at \$500,000. Bond and common stock, and Henry E. Huntington and other wealthy capitalists are largely interested in it. The home of this concern is situated in the beautiful San Gabil Valley and seven miles from Los Angeles, and is reached in twenty minutes by three trolley roads from the garden spots of California, and the Dolgeville Manufacturing Company, which has the same stockholders as the Dolgeville Manufacturing Company, is laying out streets and parks for the town of Dolgeville. Building is now going on, and machinery is being installed in the plant, and it is probable that felt will be turned out in July or May. A number of the most skilled felt makers of Dolgeville, N. Y., have voluntarily made the long journey, in order to be associated with my new enterprise. The wool for the felt will come from the sheep raised on the mountain grazing grounds of California and northern Nevada, from which all grades can be obtained. Every one considers the wonderful powers of the sun in drying and hardening, and this natural process we will use exclusively. The official process can compare with it. By this means the wool keeps its elasticity and life, and the felt which is made from it has these qualities to an equal extent. We will make felt for pianos and will, of course, make piano felts."

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Production at Imperial.

DISCUSSING the question whether wheat or barley shall be grown on certain acreages about Imperial, the *Press* of that town shows how a crop of either of those grains would be followed by a volunteer crop which would interfere with the growing of the other grain on the same ground. The *Press* says:

"While the question has been raised by a number of persons whether there is not a possibility of getting too large a proportion of the valley sown to barley, as compared with the wheat acreage. It is remarkable that an almost even division of sentiment regarding the relative merits of wheat and barley for stock feed. There are sections of the State where horse and hog raisers will not feed barley and other sections where they will not eat wheat, but the fact that in each section that grain in common use is satisfactory leads to the conclusion that there is little room for choice in this respect. There is freedom to decide between the grains on the questions that may be raised, and some of the best authorities in the valley are speaking words of caution against too extensive sowing of barley."

"Taking the experience of the past year as a basis, there has been little difference in the degree of profit in wheat and barley growing for export. That has been the case while the barley has little or no room for improvement, and when the wheat has been from inferior mixed seed, and can be greatly improved. Expert judgment is to the effect that careful selection of seed will lead to the growing of a good quality of milling wheat here, with consequent improvement in price. Because of the habit of grains to volunteer in this valley, ground will not be seeded but once in five or ten years, and it is of the utmost importance that the first seeding be with seed properly selected. If too great an area of land be sown to barley, it cannot be changed the next year to wheat without having the wheat greatly depreciated by the volunteer barley, nor can the land be entirely cleared of the barley, as has been demonstrated this year, by sprouting the seed and letting the small plants die, for there will be some seed which will not sprout with the first wetting. Thus wheat grown on barley land is certain to be foul. If wheat is first sown and later it is desired to change to barley, the latter will be no less valuable if it contains some wheat."

"While we are looking to building a great cattle and dairy industry in the valley, there must continue to be a large acreage devoted to grains, for the farmer cannot meet with the greatest success here without combining grain and alfalfa, the former for winter pasture, to be threshed later, and the alfalfa for summer pasture."

"But there is another definite point toward which we should work. That is getting a flour mill. It is known that two of the strongest milling firms on the Coast, one a Los Angeles and the other a San Francisco house, are waiting only for the growth of sufficient milling wheat in Imperial Valley to put in mills. That one or the other of these houses, possibly both, will have mills in the valley in the not distant future seems certain if the farmers will make it a point to grow wheat free from barley and of a milling grade."

"The Press does not believe that grain growing alone is an industry of great promise here or elsewhere, but it does believe that grain which will provide four months of excellent pasture for stock when alfalfa is comparatively dormant and then produce a large crop for threshing is a branch of general farming to be encouraged with enthusiastic support."

Huntington Beach Prospects.

IN an article treating of the outlook for trolley connection at Huntington Beach, the *Anaheim Gazette* says: "The expansionists along the coast line are the ones just now who are urgent in their desire that trolley-car communication be opened up with Huntington Beach, before the spring months begin to attract travel to the beaches. There are 1800 acres at this beach, all controlled by a company of which Mr. Huntington is himself a director. Now it is reported that the engineers' plans are being considered for a spur from the Long Beach main line in the vicinity of Signal Hill, which will be carried to a point somewhere in the vicinity of Anaheim Landing and then will follow the coast line to the new beach."

"But, according to the ultimate idea, which has not yet matured, or has not been allowed to transpire, this new beach line will not be a spur at all. At future date it will be continued along the coast to Newport, and from there be continued to Santa Ana and a junction made with the direct line from Los Angeles to Santa Ana. The Huntington beach has a frontage much the same as Long Beach, and there is said to be no underflow, and that the new breakwater works at San Pedro has had no perceptible influence in causing a swirl in the water."

"The fishing, too, is said to be splendid, partly because the waters have not been over-fished. With the completion of this branch line, however, a great deal of attractive residential acreage will be put on the market, and with about three and a half miles of ocean frontage the new beach will make a bid for favor."

Bixby Ranch Dairy.

THE Bixbys, proprietors of the Bixby Ranch, have commenced the building and equipment of an immense new dairy, which will accommodate from 200 to 300 head of cattle, at Los Alamitos. Louis Denni has the work of building the sheds and barns. The enterprise is being located in the beet-sugar town, so that advantage may be taken of the beet pulp, which is extensively used in feeding cattle. More than eight hundred head are now being fattened there on this product of the factory."

Arroyo Grande Seed Industry.

AN ARROYO GRANDE correspondent sends the following account of successes achieved in the seed industry in that vicinity:

"Less than ten years ago L. C. Rhoutzahn, a clergyman in failing health, and with almost no capital, came to Arroyo Grande from Three Rivers, Mich., and in company with his father-in-law, J. C. McClure, started a small seed farm of two or three acres on land about two miles from town that had been used for grain or pastureage. Today a beautiful modern home stands on those acres, to which hundreds more have been added. The McClure Seed Company is an incorporated body, with \$100,000 capital, and over six hundred acres, all planted to seeds each year. Sweet peas, in forty-acre patches, are a specialty. The crop of seeds sold for \$35,000 one year, and \$50,000 last year."

"Victor Johanson came from Denmark, and after struggling for years at general farming concluded to try seed raising near Arroyo Grande. He began with a few acres

of rented land. Last year, as a result, he was able to purchase twenty or thirty acres of the old Tallyho ranch, which had been used for grain and grazing, together with the ranch house, which he remodeled into a pretty home. He also rents about 150 acres. He started with little or no capital."

Big Apples of Oakglen.

REGARDING Oakglen apples, the *Redlands Facts* says: "Isaac Ford, the civil engineer, orange grower and orchardist, has left at the Facts office a box of fine apples as can be raised anywhere. They are from his Oakglen orchard, over 5000 feet above sea level, and of fifty acres, from which he will have a large output of fine fruit. The apples are of seven varieties, as follows, weight and circumference being given of the largest specimen of each: Rome Beauty, 14½ ounces, 13 inches; Stayman Wine Sap, 11½ ounces, 11½ inches; Wine Sap, 8½ ounces, 11 inches; Winter Pearmain, 12½ inches, 11½ ounces; Ben Davis, 9½ ounces, 11½ inches; Black Ben Davis, 10 ounces, 11 inches; Apple of Commerce, 9 ounces, 10½ inches. They are all nearly of a size, of fine shape and of beautiful coloring—a hard to beat bunch."

Sunland's Late Peaches.

WITTING from Sunland, a valley settlement twenty miles northeast of Los Angeles, at the extreme eastern end of the San Fernando Valley, W. H. Mears gives an account of the products of that vicinity. Peaches grown there ripen much later than at most other places in this part of the country, and, being out of the ordinary season, command high prices. From five acres of the peaches \$2000 worth of fruit was sold. The fruit, after a short period in cold storage, is now selling at retail in Los Angeles for 12½ cents per pound. From about sixty acres of grapes the yield for the past season amounted to about \$10,000. The last load of the vineyard product was handled on Christmas Day. Among other products of the vicinity are olive oil, olive pickles, honey, oranges and dried fruits."

El Monte Walnuts.

AN EL MONTE correspondent contributes the following account of one man's successful efforts in the growing of walnuts:

"Mr. Elliot, now president of the El Monte Walnut Association, came to California from western Canada about ten years ago. He settled on his present ranch, two miles southeast of El Monte. His capital did not then exceed \$300. Sixty acres were secured on the contract plan, and he at once planted it to walnuts. His walnut crop in 1902 netted him \$7639. The past year, notwithstanding the general lightness of the crop, sales amounted to \$6765. These figures are taken from the books of the walnut association. This ranch now has on it a fine residence, surrounded with a beautiful lawn, shrubbery and rare plants."

Extensive Cattle Feeding.

THE Chino Valley Champion.

"One of the busy places on the Chino ranch now is the cattle-feeding yards of the Chino Land and Water Company, east of town. We visited the yards on Wednesday with Superintendent Steele and saw about three thousand head of cattle feeding on beet pulp and hay. Between the two long rows of corrals run the railroad tracks upon which the pulp is hauled from the long silo running parallel with the corrals. Some two hundred tons of pulp are distributed along the troughs every day, and the cattle seem to be doing well on it. Some of as nice, sleek and fat cattle as can be found anywhere are being turned out of these yards. There is yet enough pulp in this huge reservoir to last until probably the middle of March. Mr. Steele says he proposes to plant one piece of some five hundred acres of land just north of the yards to Egyptian corn next spring. He will harvest it with a big combined harvester and thrasher, crush the corn and use it with the pulp as a mixed ration for the cattle next winter. He believes that splendid results can be gotten from this ration."

Brickmaking at Imperial.

THE Imperial Press says:

"Work was begun this week making brick, Harbour & Peterson having sent for an oil-burning outfit for this purpose. It will be on the ground by the time the brick are ready to burn, and within about five weeks bricklaying can be begun on the hotel, with the other brick buildings to follow in rapid succession."

Prospect For Oil in Arizona.

C. W. MORTIMER, the British Vice-Consul, is interested in a company now being formed, known as the "Arizona Co-operative Oil Company, Limited," with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in one million shares. The oil territory is located near Winslow, in Arizona, on the Santa Fe Railroad, where fifty locators of various sized pieces of oil land have agreed to take stock in the company for a portion of their holdings. One hundred thousand shares are offered for sale at a low price. Mr. Mortimer has personally examined the territory, which has been very highly recommended by J. E. Winslow, M. E., who has obtained oil by a crude process from the shale, and by Mr. de Miranda, a noted Russian expert.

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Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

THE RAIN COAT.

IT IS NOW A THING OF BEAUTY OF WHICH TO BE PROUD.

By a Special Contributor.

THE time has long gone by when a woman stayed indoors on account of the rain, and now she even courts the opportunity of displaying the costume she has prepared for a rainy day. It will not do to wear just "any old thing" which one can afford to have spoiled by a wetting, for the waterproof garments for My Lady's wear are as chic and stylish today as her most elaborate tailored costume.

First in order are those beautiful, shimmering coats of silk rubber which look like the most delicate gray taffeta silk. They are absolutely impervious to rain, and when the weather clears unexpectedly one is not left in the apologetic state engendered by those old-time hideous rain-coat affairs; but the fortunate owner is aware of looking particularly well, and goes contentedly rustling around in the sunshine.

The cravanelette coats are among the most popular of the wet-weather garments, and some of them make a stunning get-up.

Now any goods may be cravaneleted, for the process was discovered by Priestly and may be applied to any kind of goods, silk, wool or any other, rendering it absolutely



rainproof. Indeed in New York there are shops where you can have goods cravaneleted at a merely nominal price per yard.

Many of the coats come in the Scotch mixtures, generally with some thread of red to enliven the coloring, but the Priestly cravanelettes are usually in a covert cloth in gray, tan, black and mode brown.

The particular coat pictured here is a pleasing mixture of gray and green—and a suggestion of red. It fits loosely about the figure and comes down to a sensible length to escape the mud and slush so apt to be under foot. The series of jaunty capes coming from the collarless neck have piping of red cloth, and are ornamented in front with bright brass buttons. There is a stylish full sleeve gathered in to a generous shaped cuff, and the fullness of the garment is confined with a loose belt which slopes down in front and lends a modish air to the whole.

One of the pretty Priestly garments is in the useful tan coloring and is fashioned most attractively. The trimming consists of rows and rows of tailor stitching and covert-covered buttons. In the back are three box plait stitched in this manner to the waist and let loose to give fullness to the coat below. The little capes at the neck are shaped in fantastic fashion, and edged with the tailor stitching so much in vogue. Again the belt is made of the same material and keeps the coat from having that unpleasant baggy effect. One happy feature of this coat is the generous pocket with which it is supplied, being stitched in at the front side seams and so convenient for the purse and many little things which ordinarily require a pair of hands.

It is very delightful, not to say absolutely essential, in rainy weather, to have one's hands free from holding up heavy skirts, and to be able to balance an umbrella above one's head with some degree of dignity at least. This desired end cannot be attained unless a short skirt is worn

underneath the sensible outer garment, or if it be absolutely necessary to wear a long skirt, let it be carefully pinned up out of sight so that its owner may not be dragged down by the task of keeping a part of it out of the mud. The whole is seldom protected.

Styles in umbrellas rarely change, and any slight difference is found in the material and shape of the handle. The handles affected now are rather plain, being a decided contrast in this particular to the prevailing vogue in dress. Dainty little Dresden handles are again popular, and are simply crooked in shape, the green coloring having the preference.

The flat knob is seen in the gold and silver handles, as well as in the burnt ivory and gun metal. There are also attractive designs in French horn, natural wood and mother-of-pearl.

As for children's school umbrellas, it is always wise to purchase one having a sort of ring handle which can be hung over a hook, instead of being piled in a corner with other umbrellas and possibly lost sight of, for the main thing about an umbrella is to keep it.

Besides an umbrella and rain coat, a stout pair of boots is a wet-weather essential, for the habit of encasing the feet in rubber is reprehensible except in case of a flood.

There are well-fitting calfskin shoes made especially for rain, as the water does not soak through; and the soles are of cork, which still further defies the wet. The Cordonovan, or horsehair shoes, are also made for the rainy-day girl who goes for her daily tramp, and benefits her complexion by courting nature in a tearing mood.

FROZEN DAINTIES.

SOME EASILY PREPARED CREAMS, ICES AND FRUIT SHERBETS.

By a Special Contributor.

The confectioner may achieve more elaborate results in the molding, and serving of ices and creams, but in point of excellence and wholesomeness the home product always excels. The following delicious dainties may be prepared with but very little trouble or expense, some of them not requiring a freezer.

Mousse.—One pint of whipped cream, one cupful of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved, any desired flavoring, a small cup of candied cherries chopped. Pour into a mold, pack in salt and ice, and let stand for four hours.

Maple Parfait.—Boil one and one-half cupfuls of maple sugar with a half cupful of water until syrup will form a thread when a little is dropped from a spoon; beat the whites of two eggs stiff, pour slowly over them the hot syrup and beat until cold; add two-thirds of a pint of whipped cream; put into a mold, pack in salt and ice, and let stand for four hours.

Plain Ice Cream.—One quart of cream, one pint of new milk, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of vanilla; freeze.

Chocolate Sauce for Ice Cream.—Two cups of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of Baker's chocolate, grated; one cupful of sweet milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of butter. Cook until smooth and creamy.

Frozen Pudding.—One quart of cream, or very rich milk, one half-pound of sugar, two beaten eggs. Cook in double kettle. When the boiling point is just reached, add one tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little milk, and a tablespoonful of vanilla; cook for a moment, then remove from the fire. When cold, freeze until half done, then add one pound of fruit and nuts in equal proportions; citron, raisins, candied cherries and blanched almonds, chopped exceedingly fine. This may be served with whipped cream heaped around each portion, or plain.

Pineapple Sherbet.—One can of shredded pineapple, one quart of water, the juice of one lemon and two oranges, a half pint of sugar, one teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved, the beaten whites of two eggs; freeze.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—One pint of milk, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch, the yolks of two eggs. Allow the mixture to just reach the boiling state; whip the whites of the two eggs with a half pint of cream; mix with the custard, adding one pint of strawberries which have been thoroughly mashed with a cup of sugar; freeze.

Angel Parfait.—One cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water boiled until it threads from the spoon. Pour this hot syrup slowly over the beaten whites of two eggs and beat until cold. Flavor with a teaspoonful of rose or violet extract, add one pint of cream, whipped; pour into a mold and pack in ice and salt. Let stand for four hours.

Mint Sherbet.—A medium-sized bunch of mint, cut up and added to the juice of two lemons and four oranges. Let stand a half hour to extract the aromatic properties of the mint. Boil two cupfuls of sugar with one-half cupful of water until it threads; pour over the beaten whites of two eggs and beat until cool. Add the lemon and orange juice, freed from the chopped mint, one cup of water, some bits of fresh mint, and freeze. Serve between meat and salad courses or in place of a salad.

Orange Ice.—Soak one heaping tablespoonful of gelatine in one-half cupful of water until soft; add one-half pint of boiling water and one cup of sugar; stir until dissolved. Add the juice of six oranges, the grated rind of two, four cupfuls of cold water; freeze, allowing the result to remain packed for at least two hours before serving.

Raspberry Sherbet.—When fresh berries are not to be had, dissolve two glasses of jelly in a double kettle; add one and one-half pint of water, one cupful of sugar, the juice of two lemons. Soak one heaping tablespoonful of gelatine until soft, pour over one-half pint of boiling

water and stir until dissolved. Add this to the mixture, and freeze.

FLOWERS AS SHORT STORIES.

THE NEWEST THING IN TABLE DECORATION INTRODUCED IN ENGLAND FROM JAPAN

[London Mail:] It is only a year or two since fashionable folks began to take interest in the wonderful fruit and other trees that were first introduced into this country from Yokohama by a Japanese gentleman named S. Eida. About the same time this gentleman also came to London with him professors in the art of Japanese flower arrangement, and the possibilities of their use as an adjunct to afternoon tea or dinner parties, as well as an adjunct to afternoon tea or dinner parties, are beginning to be appreciated by smart hostesses.

It would seem to be particularly appropriate in former functions, for it was at the inauguration of the Cha-no-yu, or "tea ceremony," which was established in Japan some four hundred years ago, that the rules or principles of flower composition with a



purpose first began to take concrete form. At the present day, in Japan, there are colleges for instruction in the art of flower arrangement, and certificates and degrees are bestowed upon qualified professors and successful students in a similar way to that in which proficient graduates in any of the arts and sciences are rewarded in this country. The primary object of the Japanese art of flower arrangement is to make the contents of each vase, or arrangement, convey a meaning or tell a story, and for this reason the introduction of these Oriental decorations is welcomed by many ladies, who propose having flower arrangements set out at their entertainments, inviting their guests to interpret the meaning of the group.

This cannot be done without some knowledge of art, and as different flowers interpret different legends, a change of a curve in a branch may alter the meaning of the arrangement, close attention to the art is necessary before much proficiency at interpretation can be attained.

Several styles are practiced, such as the Korin, Enshu, the Misho, and the Ikenobo—and in each of these are various schools, each with its own interpretation of the universal rules, and each with its own secrets of cultivation and preservation. And among all of them the traditional meanings are attached to the parts that are used to make a flower composition. Thus, in the general style of Ten-chi-jin, the three main stems stand for the heavens, earth, and mankind. A tall, almost upright, thin stem will represent Ten, the sky; a lower leaf carried in a sweep almost horizontal is Chi, the earth; while a stem on the opposite side and higher than Chi, though smaller and smaller than Ten, is Jin, the people of the world. The five-leaved formula represents wood, fire, metal, and water. Buds are called females and full blossoms, males, while blue is male and yellow female, and so on, and only by knowing these and hundreds of other indications can an explicit and harmonious result be attained.

Even then the time of day has much to do with the matter. A leaf that, with a delicate horizontal sweep downwards, would be quite understandable in the morning is entirely out of place in the afternoon. Furthermore, all flowers used must be in their proper season. Forced flowers express nothing, as far as the flower arrangement is concerned. Neither must water flowers and land flowers be employed in conjunction, nor these land and valley used together, except in a formula which causes them to indicate their respective situations.

It is not flowers alone that tell the story, but every leaf and stem has its proper place, value, and curve in making the innumerable legends.

Apart from the interest which these legends give to flower arrangements, the system itself is both beautiful and quaint as a decoration, and its attractiveness is enhanced by the bowls and other unconventional vessels of cold and warm water used in conjunction, nor these land and valley used together, except in a formula which causes them to indicate their respective situations.

As the Japanese professors of the art of flower arrangement attain proficiency in the various styles, they are given different names bestowed upon them. Thus, a professor who has recently been carrying out a flower arrangement in London is known as Tekisukien Alzan, while another in the Enshu style. But when he proceeds to teach in the Ikenobo style, he assumes the name of Kōgen. For bridal feasts or other entertainments where the system is to be specially honored the system of flower arrangement is especially useful, for the flowers or plants can be made to utter, so to speak, congratulatory messages.

Having a few other European friends, his relatives, "A fair exchange,"

"Tommy, stop Mr. Phamacy. Yes, ma'am, 'Whose is it? Bridget's. His dress."

"He had before the winter of 1867. 'Come, for your thoughts, I am at the door, of course, as small as that, and make incisive

B.C.

3c

6c

9c

Corsets

10c a Pair

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition; worth new up to \$1.00; values up to 25c.

\$1.00 Drawers

25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; some trimmed with fine embroidery; some scorched and smoked; full cut and well finished; these are in excellent condition; Monday, while stock last.

Chemise

25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; full cut and well finished; these are in excellent condition; Monday, while stock last.

75c Gowns

39c Each

Women's muslin gowns, full cut and neatly trimmed; these are scarcely used; values from 50c to 75c; prices

Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor.

Winter Melons.

I HAVE received from F. G. Howland a fine specimen of the cassaba, or "winter musk melon," nicely cured and very delicious. These melons are cured before shipping in carload lots to Chicago and other Eastern markets. Mr. Howland is considering a scheme of establishing a distributing depot at Chicago, shipping green and curing there. This melon came from Cascaba, a town in Asia Minor. They were introduced to California in 1896 by Mr. Howland, and have since been a favorite wherever known. The local supply has been re-enforced by melons grown at San Jacinto from seeds secured from the introducer. The variety is peculiarly suited to Southern California, and should be more extensively grown.

Oranges in the West Indies.

M. R. ELWOOD COOPER, the State Horticultural Commissioner, who lived in the West Indies ten years, recently remarked that it would require two years to subdue the land in the islands prior to planting to citrus fruits. General fruiting could not occur under four or possibly eight years. Good navel oranges can be grown there, though the somewhat similar conditions in Florida where that fruit has failed would indicate to the contrary. It has been stated upon good authority that cultivated orchards will not succeed in Jamaica. Testimony from another, a Redlands grower who visited the island expressly to find out the truth came home satisfied that we have little to fear from this English possession.

Prolific Insects.

A N IDEA may be formed of the prolific nature of the scutellata from the fact that as many as 300 full-grown flies are found in one breeding jar of a morning in the office of the Horticultural Commission of Los Angeles county. I estimate that from 30,000 to 35,000 flies have been distributed throughout the county since the 15th day of last August. This army of insect friends is busy every day and we have hopes that it will finally extirpate the most destructive scale enemy the farmers have to contend against. I have seen an orchard within the week that appears to have hundreds of thousands of scutellata busily engaged in absorbing the juice of the eggs of the scale. The orchard was not colonized, but the insects came from a distance and have gone through another grove still more remote from the nearest artificial colony.

Resistant Vines.

U NDER the plea that resistant grape vines cannot be secured south of the Tehachapi there is an inclination to resist the ordinance passed by the Supervisors of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties designed to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. It is a specious plea, for the ordinance provides that vines may be brought in from infected counties, treated with carbon bisulphid and kept in the custody of the Horticultural Commission for one year, when the vines may be removed to any other place. This provision of course is fatal to dealing in vines by local tradesmen, for delivery could not be made to customers. Hence the ordinance provides for a dealer's license and throws every safeguard around the vineyards of Southern California, which so far have been exempt from phylloxera. This ordinance was passed at the earnest solicitation of the vine growers of Los Angeles county. Unless there is something wrong with it enforcement will follow every violation, the Supervisors having seen no reason for its repeal. Time enough has elapsed since this regulation was enacted to have had plenty of resistant vines growing in nurseries from home-grown resins, and the fact that no large quantities of vines or cuttings are found in Southern California indicates that there is no crying demand for them.

Extending Orange Growing.

I HAVE an inquiry from one who wants to know The Times' opinion upon the advisability of continued increase in the acreage of orange trees. This department is not designed for editorial expression, and the facts upon this burning question are somewhat mixed as to whether there is at present an over-supply of fruit. In fact, we need a bureau of information to inform us as to the expected home output of the near future, the prospects of a fair market from information upon the probable extension of the orange industry in the West Indies and Florida, and our degree of control of importations from everywhere. If complete data were obtainable upon all these points it could be decided whether to continue planting. Several years ago a resolution was passed by the State Fruit Growers' Convention in session at Riverside, discouraging the further extension of the citrus industry. The resolution no doubt set many to planting trees in the belief that the growers at that time had a good thing and wanted to keep others from participating. At any rate, nothing but real information would have any influence. Some years ago it was demonstrated that the fresh fruit business of the northern portion of the State was overdone. Yet last season proved profitable to deciduous fruit men. At present the pessimist is abroad in the fruit orchard. He invaded the last fruit growers' convention, and his voice is heard in the land of the close of this prosperous year. Do not listen, and yet provide every means of intelligence upon the prospects of the future of fruit growing. Is the

orange business overdone? I do not believe any one knows. The coming spring may demonstrate whether it is or not, but of this be assured, increased acreage does not mean proportionally increased output. Exhaustion of soil, neglect and inefficiency of cultivation are cutting deeply almost everywhere.

Elevated Apple Orchard.

T HE Oak Glen ranch, located fifteen miles east of Redlands and 5000 feet above the sea level, contains some fine apple land. I have just received from the proprietor, Mr. Ford, a box of fancy mountain apples containing seven varieties, some of which are new to California. The varieties are Rome Beauty, Winesap, Stayman Winesaps, Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, Apple of Commerce and White Winter Pearmain. It is of this class of apples that the California exhibit at St. Louis is to be made. Of the above varieties the Apple of Commerce is one of the most acceptable, perfect in flavor, appearance and keeping qualities. It should have the attention of planters who have land similar to that at Redlands. The Black Ben Davis should have some other name, as it is a fruit of superior worth, and should not be handicapped by such a name. Mr. Ford has fifty acres in orchard and hopes soon to be sending out a great amount of fine fruit. The Times is always open to the publication of achievements of orchardists, especially when it relates to crops on which information is so badly needed. We have enough first-class apple land in Southern California to supply the home market with this fruit. All that is required may be found in the spirit of Mr. Ford and others now engaged in the business. One of the most encouraging features of fruit-growing progress is the planting of cherries, apples, pears and other fruits which now are deficient, and which will eventually hold tens of thousands of dollars here which are annually spent for these fruits upon importations. Mr. Ford's apples are flawless and entirely superior to the fruit usually brought in under a fancy grade.

Cost of Growing Oranges.

T HE ranchers have long been looking for an authentic statement of the cost of placing a box of oranges on board the car. From Senator Bard's speech delivered in the Senate three weeks ago I drew a few statistics furnished by P. J. Dreher of Pomona, adding some from other sources. Mr. Dreher's reports are made from 43 groves in San Bernardino county, 75 at Covina and 81 at Pomona, a total of 199 groves. The following are the figures on these ranches:

199 groves, total acreage, 2028; average each.....	14.5
acres	14.5
199 groves, total value, \$1,970,905; average each..	\$9854.00
199 groves, total labor and fertilizer, \$200,391;	
average each	1007.00
199 groves, total value per acre on investment....	691.50

These figures are valuable in getting the average value on investments per acre, which includes land, water, reservoirs, pipe lines and orchard improvements. The average number of boxes per acre produced from the 199 groves was 134. The following figures give the cost per box, interest on orchard investments, packing-house and farm labor, boxes, etc.:

Average cost of labor on ranch per box.....	50.53	
Average cost of labor at packing-house, per box..	.19%	
Average cost material per box (estimated).....	.16%	
Interest on acreage valuation (\$691) per box.....	.30	
Total cost at car door, per box		\$1.19

The conclusions drawn in this summary may be the subject of a wide difference of opinion as to general application, as it is evident a high class of land has been taken in the valuations above. When land is cheaper, water rights and pipe lines secured when values were not so high and cheaper labor prevail the fourth item might be greatly reduced. Yet the figures give the ranch cost of a box of oranges at 83 cents, which is approximately the cost given by a speaker at a late session of the State Fruit Growers' Convention.

Working the Farmers.

R EPORTS come from several portions of the State of the work of a pair of smooth solicitors who are engaged in foisting a poor class of groceries upon the farmers under the pretense that the goods furnished are superior and cheaper than the supplies furnished by the home dealers. When the groceries are delivered, the quality is found far below that of the samples, perhaps adulterated, and certainly poor and unwholesome. Outside the poor policy of trading with transients and giving the home dealers the go-by, there is absolute loss incurred in dealing with these traveling venders. Continually honest dealing is the greatest claim upon the patronage of the farmer held by the home dealer. Those who ask for it on other grounds are usually subjects of doubt. Watch the daily market reports, keep in touch with values as far as possible in lines used by the family, and buy at home. Another feature of larger supplies to be watched is the extravagant claims of certain firms upon prepared cereals and other foods. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley has discovered that at least one cereal preparation manufactured in the State exaggerates in every claim made for the superior merits of the goods. It is claimed for the article that all the starch has been eliminated from the wheat, yet an analysis shows the prepared food itself to contain more starch than the average of California wheat, from which the food is claimed to be prepared. It will grade marks which denote its worth to the

Many of the package foods, condiments and other articles are pure and wholesome, but there are no doubt some brands which would show as sorry an analysis as is in question by the University. The abuse of opportunity is becoming so prevalent that the public will be compelled to take most stringent measures to minimize the offering of adulterated foods.

Dipping Cattle.

T HE announcement is made in the current issue of the *Secretary's Circular* that a successful method has been discovered for the cattle tick which causes the spread of Texas fever. Texas crude oil has been used with entire success, the sulphur or other element causing the killing of the parasites and rendering the Southern cattle harmless to other cattle in passing through the market. About the first detail the present office of the department had, several years ago was a visit to the county to report upon the result of painting cattle with a mixture designed to destroy the ticks. The trial was as satisfactory as that reported by the secretary, but there was no oil used in the local mixture. In another place a herd of stock cattle were being dipped or immersed in home-produced crude oil, but in no case was the experiment entirely successful. If sulphur is the destroying element it could be easily added to the heavy Los Angeles oil that had apparently been of little benefit. It is the latter of greater interest each year, the protection of cattle stock in Southern California, as the Texas fever has spread many herds without adequate control.

In connection with our increasing attention to cattle in the South, it may be stated that the Department of Agriculture has completely stamped out the foot-and-mouth disease in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and there is probably not a case of this fearful malady upon the continent today. It cost the government nearly \$300,000 to destroy the infection, but to slaughter 3872 cattle, 360 hogs and 229 sheep, in every case was eliminated. For the slaughtered cattle the government paid the farmers 70 per cent. of the appraised valuation, amounting to \$128,998. The foot-and-mouth disease had not appeared in the United States since 1884, where it came no doubt from the great epidemic in Europe a few years before. The summary action of the Department last year no doubt saved the stock industry of this country from a dreadful calamity, as the history of the disease shows that it spreads often with incredible rapidity. The Department drew all the best veterinaries from other fields of its employment, and the Secretary Wilson's office saved the country from great losses running into hundreds of millions.

About Phylloxera.

T HE following is the clause of Ordinance No. 42, in a series, relating to dealing in vines that may be infected with phylloxera. As the ordinance is being enforced it will be so long as it stands upon the list, it may be read so to do:

"Section 9. Any person importing for the purpose of sale any citrus plant, tree, vine, cutting, rootling, graft bud from the States of Florida or Louisiana, or from other State or district or country infected with the white fly; and any person importing for the purposes of any vine, cutting, citrus trees, plant, rootling, graft or bud from any place herein designated as infected with phylloxera; or importing said vine or citrus plants from other point hereinafter designated on the minutes of the Board of Horticultural Commissioners of Los Angeles county, as a point infected with the white fly or phylloxera respectively, shall pay a license of fifty dollars per acre, which license shall be in the usual form of a license and issued by the Tax Collector, and shall be paid to the place or places for which the holder thereof is licensed and authorized to import as aforesaid.

"Applications for such licenses shall be made to the Board of Horticultural Commissioners, and shall be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond with two sureties in the penal sum of \$5000 for the faithful compliance with the terms of this ordinance; and when approved by them the Tax Collector shall be by them authorized to issue said license, but not before.

"Section 10. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

American Apples Abroad.

T HE London Daily Telegraph in speaking of the British fruit trade says:

"The triumph of the American apple is the business of the moment, and the fact of the scarcity at home and the continent is lost sight of in contemplation of the consignments being shipped to the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the initiative of the American government is to a large degree responsible for the success which American apples find a market here. They give valuable assistance to growers in the home country to foster every interest which will go to preserve and improve the average standard of the fruit exported. Nor does the responsibility of the government cease with the shipping of the cargoes. A government official is appointed to every British port to which fruit is exported, and he is to report on the actual condition of the cargo, inspect it with grade marks which denote its worth to the

British market.

BRITISH APPLES.

BRITISH APPLES.

Corsets

10c a Pair

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes, some badly

5.00 Drawers

25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; trimmings with lace and embroidery;

Chemise

25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin;

75c Gowns

39c Each

Women's muslin gowns, full and neatly trimmed; the

January 3, 1904.]

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

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the result of this check system and the subsequent packing methods of foreign markets is making itself more and more felt in the home land."

THE FARM.

The Michigan Potato Movement.

The situation here is not now materially different from former periods. Potatoes rolled, some seriously, others less, but enough to unsettle the market, and make it difficult to estimate. Potatoes that appear good will in many cases be subject to heavy waste, as when they are prepared to cook, black streaks appear within and cut away to waste. The local market is 50 to 60 cents, buying in cities all over 50 cents is more than they can afford to pay, but as the average price for a fortnight or more has been considerably above 52 cents, it is not likely they are doing business exclusively for their health, but are rather holding down the aspirations of the producer as much as possible.

In my last I spoke of a variety that had escaped the blight. Surprising as this was, a greater surprise held in that it was not worse than other varieties. I question if there was any prevalence of true blight in this section. I believe on a single case of excessive wet, accompanied with four days of unusually hot weather, literally parboiling the soil. Sandy ground proved no barrier to the trouble, and this only partially effective, as the season of wet was prolonged one of many days, with no cessation. The most serious case of rot after placing in the cellar I have heard of, was a case of 2000 bushels out of 2700 rotting and becoming a total loss, others report from one to 25 bushels out of 100. Potatoes are being freely marketed and buyers are alert to buy.

Attention to cattle is the department of Agriculture, the foot-and-mouth disease was the experience of heavy Los Angeles. It is a matter of protection of live stock fever invades

hysterically, I might mention much corn is yet unhusked,

due to the scarcity of help. The husking machine has been more than usually resorted to, and in some cases

have had difficulty in securing help to operate.—

George Judd Farmer.

Editor Senator.

SENATOR THOMAS R. BARD of California has received the appointment to the important position of chairman of the Senate Committee on Irrigation, which is much for this State. Senator Bard likewise serves on the following committees: Territories, woman's suffrage, public lands, and Indian affairs.

Following the Cuban reciprocity treaty, an attitude of hostility by principle, Senator Bard stood alone among his Republican colleagues, but he represents the views of his State and constituents.

China has reason to be proud of her junior Senator. It is of such men that the Senate should be composed. Since the subject has been broached to Senator Bard he has expressed a willingness to succeed himself in the desire of the people, and he is the only logical candidate. He did not seek the office for the first term, and will do so for the second.—[California Fruit Grower.

LIVE STOCK.

Teach and train a colt properly is a science, which is hard to understand. Learn to understand your animal's peculiarities and train him accordingly. Many make difficulty in training a colt to back. There is no serious difficulty in this if proper methods are used. The following from Horse Sense, one of the publications of the horse, will help:

"A colt fully understands the legitimate use of leading is a good time to teach it to back—a usual and necessary duty in its after-life of usefulness. This is easily accomplished by complying with the halter again—by pressing the extended fingers of the halter between the point of the shoulder and the shoulder end using the other hand at the halter strap and keep the colt straight in line, to back in any direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by pulling at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally move backward, provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at least three times and the colt has moved backward (if it is only a few inches) it should be rewarded for this action; then try again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the action, and the reader will be surprised to see how quickly the young thing complies with our every wish as it understands what is wanted."—[American Cullivator.

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and Berkshire Swine.

In the last century this British breed of swine has

been the subject of high breeding and careful selection.

Writing in 1790, Lawrence describes the Berkshire

"long and crooked in snout, muzzle turned up,

too large and heavy and inclined to be pendulous,

but long and thick, but not deep, legs short, bone and great size."

The "Complete Grazier," written in 1805, the Berk-

shire at that time is described as follows: "Color, reddish

with brown or black spots, sides very broad, flat

and large and pendulous over eyes, body thick, close

and made." The modern type of this breed reflects

changes from the old, as it represents a hog that is

color with white on the face, feet and tip of tail,

but not such a large hog as those of the original

it is long in type, trim without undue roughness,

the shoulder or prominence of hips. The face

is well dished, the ears short, pointed and erect, paws

not broad and straight, full over the shoulder, the

loin thick and level, and the hams especially full with short, strong and straight legs.

Straightness in lines and trimness and smoothness over all parts are leading Berkshire characteristics, and these should be strongly in evidence along the back, and especially from the hock backward as the hind quarter should come out square to the tail and be full. As straightness and strength of legs are leading Berkshire features, it should be noted that the forelegs drop straight without any crookedness at the knee and the hind legs should not appear cramped above the hock. A thick coat of black hair lying close to the body and without swirls should contribute much to the general appearance of smoothness, which is due in the main to an even covering of firm, yet mellow flesh.

The Berkshire Society of Great Britain has issued to the leading agricultural show societies the following instructions as guides to judge in making their awards: "We recommend that a perfectly black face, or a black foot, or black tail should disqualify a pig in the show yard. White or sandy spots on the top or sides of the animal, or a decidedly white ear should be disqualifications. A description of coloring, staining or clipping should also be a disqualification. White on the ear or under the throat or on the underline of the body should be considered objectionable. Either too much or too little white in the place of the recognized marking should be an objection also to be noted in the competition."—[American Cullivator.

THE DAIRY.

Butter Tests of Jersey Cattle.

A DELAIDE MARIGOLD 158,219: Sire, Stoke Pogis of Prospect, 29,124; dam, Adelaide's Daughter. Butter, 15 pounds 13 ounces; milk, 230 pounds 12 ounces. Test made from October 8 to 14, 1903; age 3 years 6 months; estimated weight, 900 pounds; fed 4 pounds bran, 4 pounds oats and 3 pounds oil meal; mixed daily; during first week, 20 pounds green corn, and during last week, 40 pounds green corn, daily; 35 pounds mangold-wurzels daily, with hay—poor pasture. Property of estate of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Ore.

Adelaide Marigold, 158,219: Fourteen days test: Butter, 31 pounds 7 ounces in 14 days; milk, 448 pounds 8 ounces. Test made from October 8 to 21, 1903; age, 3 years 6 months; estimated weight, 900 pounds; fed 4 pounds bran, 4 pounds oats and 3 pounds oil meal; mixed daily; during first week, 20 pounds green corn, and during last week, 40 pounds green corn, daily; 35 pounds mangold-wurzels daily, with plenty of hay—poor pasture. Property of estate of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Or.

Camilla Rio, 168,019: Sire, Rioter of Brook Farm, 2d 55,536; dam, Ahwah, 127,379. Butter, 15 pounds 3 ounces; milk, 197 pounds 6 ounces. Tests made from October 3 to 9, 1903; age, 2 years 1 month; estimated weight, 550 pounds; fed 2 quarts corn meal and 2 quarts brewers' grains daily—pasture. Property of John G. Tallant, Pembroke, N. H.—[American Cullivator.

Drusilla Rio, 168,015: Sire, Rioter of Brook Farm, 2d 55,536; dam, Dot Ramsey 2d, 87,930. Butter, 18 pounds; milk, 202 pounds. Test made from October 3 to 9, 1903; age, 2 years 4 months; estimated weight, 600 pounds; fed 2 quarts corn meal and 2 quarts brewers' grains daily—pasture. Property of John G. Tallant, Pembroke, N. H.—[American Cullivator.

FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY.

A TROUBLESOME PROBLEM ARISING FROM THE USE OF THE CURRENT.

[Pearson's Weekly:] A novel and very peculiar action was recently tried in an Italian Admiralty Court.

The captain of a North Italian port brought action against the owners of certain copper-bottomed wooden vessels to compel them to remove these craft from the neighborhood of a number of new warships, and other new steel and iron vessels, lying in the same part of the harbor.

It appears that the two metals, copper and iron, being immersed in salt water, actually produced electric action, with the result that the iron was electrolytically corroded by the currents set up from the copper bottoms of the wooden vessels.

The plaintiff established his case, and an order was made for the immediate removal of the copper-bottomed ships from that part of the harbor.

In these days, when electrically charged wires, used not only for lighting but for driving trams and other purposes, underlie almost every thoroughfare in big towns, this problem of electrolysis is rapidly becoming very serious. The corrosion exercised upon the neighboring water pipes exactly resembles that produced by powerful acids.

The iron of the pipes becomes honeycombed with small pores, which gradually grow larger and larger until eventually the affected part gives way like so much rotten wood, and the life of the main as such is over. An iron pipe when thoroughly electrolyzed can be pounded into powder with an ordinary hammer.

A very odd point about this form of electric damage is that, while on some occasions the mischief is the work of years, at other times a thick pipe will be destroyed by a current of exactly the same power within three months. Electric tram currents are the principal culprits.

Theoretically, electricity drawn down from overhead wires and used for driving vehicles is supposed to return to the power-house through the earth.

But electricity always moves along the lines of least resistance. Therefore, a water main being a better conductor than the earth, the current is apt to jump to it, and with shocking lack of gratitude it then proceeds to destroy its borrowed right of way.

The damage goes on secretly below ground, and the first intimation is the sudden bursting of the main. This, of course, usually happens at a time when there is extra pressure, such as occurs during a fire.

Many thousands of pounds' worth of damage have been

done by fires which have become uncontrollable because the water supply has suddenly failed from this cause.

There was an odd scene in Liverpool two winters ago. A leakage took place in an electric lighting main laid just underneath the foot path. A circuit was set up on the pavement which happened to be wet at the time. Every person who passed was seen to spring into the air, and some were knocked down before it was discovered what was the matter.

Much more serious was a galvanic frolic in Vienna on March 8, 1902. A heavy fall of wet snow took place during the previous night. It froze as it fell, and coating the wires with a great thickness of ice eventually brought them down.

The streets were simply littered with live wires. Dozens of horses were killed and policemen had to be stationed at every corner to save pedestrians from touching the wires. In spite of all precautions three persons were killed and a number were very severely shocked.

A very odd occurrence was reported recently from Mid-dleton, Indiana. A house on the Pike, as the main road is called, became suddenly charged with electricity.

The very clothes of its inhabitants emitted sparks, and when two garments in contact were pulled away from one another there was a loud crackling sound. The phenomena lasted for several weeks, and at last the people became so alarmed that they moved out of the house and left it deserted.

The immensely powerful currents used for lighting and heating have to be handled with the greatest care or the results may be serious. There was a striking instance of this at Buffalo a few months ago.

The Buffalo Union Furnace Company had occasion to clean out a blast furnace and finding the refuse—technically known as the "salamander"—exceedingly hard to drill it occurred to the electrician of the works to burn holes in the mass by means of an electric arc.

So powerful was the current employed that an arc was produced which gave a light equal to 300,000 candles, that is to say the equivalent of about 160 of the large street lamps. The heat was nearly 5000 degrees.

With this arc a hole four inches in diameter and twenty-six inches deep was burnt in about four hours. The electrician having finished his work left for home on his bicycle.

Before reaching his house he fell off his wheel giddy and with terrible pain in his eyes. For four days he was quite blind. His eyes were frightfully inflamed, and the skin peeled completely off his face.

All the other men employed around the arc suffered to a greater or less extent. The high power lamps used by doctors for the cure of lupus also need great precautions in handling.

LOCOMOTIVES WHILE YOU WAIT.

There is a very good story told of a British master mechanic who was sent over to buy some American locomotives because the home shop could not get them out in time. He was courteously received at Baldwin's, where locomotives had been built for nearly every railway in the world, except those in England. The Briton was in haste. Time was to be an element of any contract; the quicker the better, and a big premium for haste. The partners reflected that there were some locomotives under way, which the visitor had already seen and wished duplicated, and that the Americans who had ordered them would be willing to waive claims, seeing that others could be completed for them on time. The Briton became impatient for a definite statement as to the time when delivery aboard ship would commence. Finally one of the partners remarked: "We are very anxious to oblige you in every way possible, and will hasten the work, but we cannot perform miracles. The best we can do is to begin deliveries one week from tomorrow." The Briton fell in a dead faint.

The following equally good story the firm vouches for: When Gen. Kitchener was fighting his way southward, inch by inch, into the Soudan, his chief problem was that of transportation. To solve this he constructed the famous strategic railway. All the material was promptly available in Great Britain except the locomotives and bridges. To construct these English builders wanted so much time that it would have disturbed his whole plan of campaign. Philadelphia built the Albara bridge as if by magic, and to Philadelphia he sent for locomotives. The Baldwins undertook to do the work in twelve weeks, a considerably smaller number than the months required by British bidders, and were offered a handsome bonus for any gain in time. The War Department cabled from London one fine morning that an inspector had sailed that day to watch the construction. The reply was sent that they were already completed, thirty-seven days ahead of time. Ten days later the astonished inspector walked in to find his trip had caused an unnecessary delay in delivery. The firm used the bonus for anticipated delivery in sending one of its bright young men with the locomotives to superintend their erection, and to watch carefully their initial operation.—[Joseph M. Rogers, in January Booklovers Magazine.



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Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE

By a Staff Writer.

[The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writer. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

Going Barefoot.

THE editor of Medical Talk, one of the best hygienic publications in the United States, gets a little "off his base" occasionally, as we are all likely to do. An instance of this is found in the December number, where he ridicules the idea of going barefooted. On the contrary, going barefooted is an excellent and healthful practice. It is specially to be recommended in nervous diseases, and where there is a headache. Children would have much more robust health if they were kept from wearing shoes until they get big. The seven children of the editor of this department have all gone barefooted around the house, while they were young. Father Kneipp's idea of walking barefoot in wet grass or snow also possesses merit.

Go barefoot whenever you have the chance, and let your children do the same. Of course, it is not said that a person should fly in the face of fashion and custom by walking through the streets without shoes or stockings, but one may usually find plenty of opportunity to put off the footwear for a short time every day.

Here is an appropriate article on the subject from the American Farmer:

"In the old Grecian mythology was a fable relating that a certain giant, when he wished to renew his strength, came down from the clouds and retouched mother earth. A story is told in these modern days of a man who, whenever he got sick, would dig a trench in his garden, lie down in it, and have his wife cover him with fresh earth as far as his chin. He would remain there for an hour or two, and then get up in fine spirits. In keeping with this idea, it is averred that no wild animal ever had the rheumatism until it reached captivity and was kept off the earth. You never heard of the horse, these advocates insist, that had rheumatism until it was kept off the earth by iron shoes. The dog, it seems, never knows rheumatism until it becomes a household pet, and is pampered away from his native sod. Wearing shoes was the beginning of rheumatics with the Pacific Islanders and African heathens and other untutored sons of the soil. All of which goes to show, if true, that the boys should be turned out to grass as soon as possible, and allowed to go barefooted."

A Sermon on Eating.

HERE are some sensible remarks by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Chicago American:

"If you are suffering from physical ills, ask yourself if it is not your own fault.

"There is scarcely one person in one hundred who does not overeat or drink.

"I know an entire family who complain of gastric troubles, yet who keep the coffee pot continually on the range, and drink large quantities of that beverage at least twice a day.

"No one can be well who does that. Almost every human ailment can be traced to foolish diet.

"Eat only two meals in twenty-four hours. If you are not engaged in physical labor, make it one meal.

"You will thrive upon it, and you will not miss the other two meals after the first week.

"And your ailments will gradually disappear.

"Meantime, if you are self-supporting, your bank account will increase.

"Think of the waste of money which goes into indigestible food! It is appalling when you consider it. Heaven speed the time when men and women find out how little money it requires to sustain the body in good health and keep the brain clear and the eye bright!

"The heavy drinker is today looked upon with pity and scorn. The time will come when the heavy eater will be similarly regarded.

"Once find the delight of a simple diet, the benefit to the body and mind and purse, and life will assume new interest, and toil will be robbed of its drudgery, for it will cease to be a mere matter of toiling for a bare existence."

Ella—who has lately gone somewhat deeply into the "New Thought" cult might have added that the amount of food wasted by people who make themselves sick through overeating would be more than sufficient to relieve all the starvation in the world. Hence overeating is not only a folly, but to a certain extent a crime.

"Absolutely Free."

THE papers abound with lengthy advertisements of medical outfits that offer to give a treatment to all applicants "absolutely free." The time is usually limited, but if the suckers bite freely, the convenient extension is always forthcoming.

How do they do it, you may ask. By simply giving their more or less valuable advice free, the advice being to take regularly certain medicines, for which they ask a big price. The ordinary street corner faker does not boast of giving advice free, when he shouts out for you to pay him four bits for one cent's worth of drug, and two cents worth of bottle, but when the "distinguished" "English, French, German, Russian and Timbuktoo physi-

cians" do the same thing, it is supposed to be different. As previously remarked, isn't it really a subject for perpetual astonishment that so many apparently intelligent people should be found who swallow such transparent bait as this?

Trying It On.

A "professor" living in the west end of town, sends The Times a communication in which, after indorsing many statements made in this department regarding the natural cure of disease, he claims that he has some special cure for dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh, etc.; that he has cured himself by means of drugs, and that, although he is a man of little means, he is willing to be so good as to treat, free of charge, any five bad cases that the editor of this department may select. Thankst! The Times is not selecting cases to be experimented on with nameless drugs. The editor of this department, as is well known, does not "take any stock" in drugs, and certainly is not going to begin at this late day to boost the business of some drug seller by drumming up customers for him. You must try elsewhere, Mr. Professor.

Another correspondent, a resident of Ontario, Cal.—who may be writing in good faith—referring to a communication on the subject of the prostate gland, says he was a sufferer for several years, has spent several hundred dollars on doctors and quacks, and was cured by something or other unnamed, of which he offers to send a sample to any one who writes.

This is another case in which The Times must refuse to act as a go-between. As stated, the correspondent may be writing in good faith, but if he really wants to benefit fellow sufferers, then let him give a full description of the remedy he uses, so that any person may procure it for himself, without troubling the Ontario man to enter into correspondence. People who have some nostrum to sell, or give away, may as well make up their minds, once for all, that they cannot use this department of The Times to serve their ends. The editor of this department is not a chicken or a sucker. He has been "onto" most of these little games for forty years. Of course it may possibly happen that he should occasionally be imposed upon by some more than usually clever fellow—but not often.

More for Married Folks.

HERE was recently published in this department a brief article, dealing with physical relations between married people. This department, although entitled "Care of the Body," is not entirely confined to that which affects the physical side of human nature. As frequently stated, the mind has an immense influence over the body—a far greater influence than most of us realize. Consequently an occasional reference here to mental and moral states and conditions is pertinent.

The following excellent article on the social relations that should exist between man and wife, if the union is to be a happy one, is an answer to a correspondent, given by the editor of New Thought, a little monthly published in New York, of which the versatile Ella Wheeler Wilcox is co-editor. There are few married readers of this department who cannot peruse the article with profit. It may also be read with advantage by all who think of embarking on the sometimes troubled sea of matrimony. Its careful reading is commended to all married men and prospective married men, who may be readers of the "Care of the Body" department, in these opening days of the year, when we are engaged in preparing paving material for the lower regions, in the shape of good resolutions:

"Your question uncovers one of those perplexing misunderstandings—or lack of understanding—that cause so much inharmony between married people. The question has two big sides, and any honest consideration of the matter must, in justice to all concerned, take cognizance of both the man and woman point of view. It is quite natural for the woman to expect from the husband all those nice little attentions and words and actions which were so much in evidence during the days of courtship. And from her point of view she may be justified in thinking that because she does not receive these attentions, her husband's love is on the wane.

"It really takes little to make the good, average, wholesome woman reasonably happy. But the tragedy of it all is that the particular little, which is so necessary, is about the last thing we men are apt to think of. And so we go on wondering why the wife seems so unhappy when we are doing all that we know how to make things easy and pleasant for her—and the wife goes on, with heart ache and wounded spirit, wondering why her husband has ceased to care for her. The man does not know what is needed, and the woman loses sight of all that the man feels toward her, and is trying to do for her, her attention being fastened upon the little things (large to her, though,) that the man is leaving undone because he does not know enough to do them. This difference in the point of view of man and woman causes more domestic unhappiness than any other cause, and often is the entering wedge of that which in the end breaks up the home. The pity of it all! Why cannot the man understand that the little caresses, tender words, manifestation of affection, loving glances, little remembrances, and all the rest, have a value to a woman out of all proportion to a man's conception of the same thing? And why cannot the woman understand that a man may love her devotedly, according to the best in him; can give up the best of his life to things which he feels are conducive to her happiness and welfare; can work and plan, toil and scheme, the good of the little wife and the babies being the prime



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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 28TH PAGE.)

utive force; can practically devote his life to his family; and yet not understand the value of the things which he is leaving undone, and which sin of omission is neutralizing all the good he is doing for the happiness of the home? To the woman, the man is unfeeling, cold, thoughtless, inconsiderate, devoid of fine feeling. To the man, the woman is full of notions, sentimental, romantic, unreasonable, lacking in understanding of things as they are, non-understandable, in fact. The woman's life, away from the scene of the husband's life for bread, until her for an understanding of the man's point of view. The man's life, in the thick of the fray, tends to make him 'practical,' unsentimental, impotent of 'soft' phrases and 'women's notions.' The two are traveling different roads—looking at the two different sides of the shield, each refusing to believe that there is any other side.

"And so they go on, the woman thinking the man is unfeeling and cold, and perhaps even brutal and devoid of fine feeling—the man thinking that the woman is unreasonable and does not appreciate all that he is doing for her.

And both grow gradually farther apart from each other. Then, perhaps, the woman meets some man who has added to a science the understanding of misunderstanding women—or the husband may find some woman who, by reason of her being familiar with the business side of life, really understands the man's point of view, and consequently him. And so the breaking up of the home results from a mutual lack of understanding between husband and wife. Whose fault is it? I don't know. What is the remedy? I do not know, unless it be for the man to take a little time from business and study the intricacies of a woman's nature and try to 'understand' his wife a little more—and for the woman to try to understand something about a man's nature; something about the demands of modern business life; something about the necessity for a successful man to be in love with his work; something about a man's responsibility in the matter of the support and care of his family. A woman who has been compelled to earn her living out in the world of business will more readily understand the mind of an earnest, successful business man (that is the reason why so many men fall in love with their stenographers—they feel sure of a clear understanding.) If a woman could only manage to get her husband to talk of his business to her—would only manage to get up a real interest in his affairs, from the man's point of view—she would find a new ground for mutual attachment, which would not disappear as did the romantic basis, but which would, on the contrary, grow stronger with the years. A man's occupation fills up a larger share of his heart than most women imagine, and if women would co-operate with this love of work, instead of opposing it, they would find that the marital car would run much more smoothly, although they might still feel that they had been cheated out of the best in life.

"But to tell the truth, I think the man will have a mighty hard time if he trying to understand the woman's side of life, and trying to live nearer to what the woman expects. To the average man, a woman's mind is something get finding out—an Irishman's life, which, when you think you have found it, is found to be somewhere else. I can not say, in all honesty, that it seems to me that the men who best understand the emotional side of women are those men who have made the subject a study in order to serve their own selfish ends. And those who understand women the least are the men who really are not solicitous about the comfort and welfare of the girls, and who are so much engrossed in earning a living for their loved ones that they have overlooked the fact they are neglecting that which many a woman values dearer than any material reward.

So to the world goes on—the women considering the men to be brutes, and the men thinking the women unlovable, senseless creatures, made only for the purpose of bedding man. I recently talked upon this same subject with two people—one a man and the other a woman—both of more than the average mind and soul development. And what did they say? The woman said: 'I have given up all hope of happiness through love for me; I am devoting myself to my children, trying to exert to them my love nature which has been bruised and crushed by man's ignorance and sensishess.' And what did the man say? Listen to his words: 'I have failed to find in woman that sympathy, understandings, and help that I had dreamed of, and longed for. Instead, I have found her a selfish, unreasonable creature, taking no interest in my work, plans, ambitions and life, all of which should have concerned her as much as myself. I now live alone in spirit, and while I try to do my duty to my wife, I find my only peace and happiness in my occupation. And so I go on, and on, trying to find happiness in my work—not daring to stop to think of what might have been; seeing no prospect of rest and peace this side of the grave, in fact, not desiring rest, for rest and home are coupled in my mind with continuous reproaches, complaining, pouting, sulking and nagging. The horror of it is inexpressible—happiness and peace is to be found only in work—all the rest is a lie, a cruel lie.' And remember, in neither of these cases had there intruded a third person. It is simply a matter of the failure to understand the other's point of view.

Good reader, draw your own conclusion—point your moral—I am not equal to the task. Before closing, however, I will say a few words about this matter which, offering no solution or remedy, may at least help to clear away some of the clouds surrounding the subject. It seems to me that the love of man and woman has two great stages. The first is the emotional stage; the second the sympathetic stage. These forms are poor, but will probably serve the purpose as well as others. In the emotional stage the man and woman sweep off their feet, and such matters as congeniality, interest, sympathy, community of interest, harmony of temperament, etc., are lost sight of. In the great onward sweep of romantic love, sentimental affinity, of the mutual

attraction of the sexes. This would be all right if it lasted, but somehow it does not last, and it often seems that the fiercer the fire, the quicker the dying out. When the flame has died out, or is burning low, the man and woman are thrown into the second stage—this is the crucial test. If they have anything in common, a new form of love begins to manifest itself, and this, so far from dying out, grows with the years. The more things married people have in common, the stronger this second-stage affection is. If, as so often happens, they have nothing in common, their marriage becomes a mockery, and each feels that he or she is chained to a corpse. This state may be relieved by occasional flashes of the first-stage feeling, but these are but the flickering of the dying flame, and soon there will be nothing left excepting the ashes of a dead love. After the first stage is past, the two people, in order to love each other, must love something else in common. That something else may be literature, art, music, science, business affairs, society or children—but the something else must always be there—there must be some common ground upon which to meet. This is a truth well worth remembering. Remember, the first stage is but fleeting, and the second stage is the one in which you must dwell for years, for better or for worse.

"It seems to me that a remedy for such marital discontent might be found in the following recipe: Find, and cultivate, as many common points of interest as possible—join with each other in loving as many other things as you can. This is the nearest approach to the two becoming one that seems to be possible at this stage. It seems to me to be worth considering, at any rate."

* * *

Asthma—Olive Oil.

A. J. P. writes from Fresno as follows:

"Will you kindly state in your interesting section of The Times Magazine whether or not a change of climate will effectively cure asthma. I contracted the disease in a high altitude (over 5000 feet,) and was advised by my physician to try California, but I hardly think that the change will do all that I wish. And advice on the subject will be gratefully received.

"Also, will you please state a simple test of purity in olive oil. I take it after each meal, and think it very beneficial."

He will find his inquiry about asthma answered in a reply to a correspondent printed in The Times of Sunday, December 27.

Also, a few weeks ago, his other inquiry, in regard to a test for olive oil, was answered at some length. There is no simple test of the purity of olive oil. The analysis of olive oil is difficult, because the reaction is so similar, in some respects, to that of cottonseed and other oils, used for adulterative purposes. The very best thing to do is to buy your oil of a maker who can be relied upon.

* * *

The Patent Medicine Evil.

THE TIMES in this department has frequently commented upon the evil of the patent medicine habit, which is so rampant in this country. In Health Culture Dr. Latson, after showing that the patent medicine is bad in every way, first because it is prescribed for a disorder rather than for a person, whose case may be fundamentally different from that of another afflicted with the same malady, goes on to say:

"Another evil of the patent medicine is that the final effect is always to discourage and depress the patient. A weak, delicate woman, who begins to take Dr. Quacken's Nerve Remedy (which is about one-third alcohol,) is so stimulated by the unaccustomed nippie that for a few days she feels like another woman. During those few days she is sure to mention to a few of her dear friends the wonderful results of the remedy (?), and this sells several more bottles in that town. After a few days, however, the stimulation produced by the bad whisky and the drugs in the patent medicine passes off, and the deadly reaction sets in. The unfortunate patient feels worse than ever before. Feels a queer 'gone' sensation. A little later she tries 'Mother Blinkham's Cure,' and gets more alcohol and drug poison. The habit thus commenced is not often discontinued until both health and spirit are entirely lost, and the patient has become a discouraged hypochondriac, or even a drug fiend. Should the case then be presented to an educated physician, he has to combat not only the original disorder, but the still more grave physical and mental effects of the poisonous patent medicines."

In the same article it is stated that in 1902 there were engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines in this country nearly two thousand firms, the total output of which for the year reached a valuation of nearly \$60,000,000. When it is considered that most of these medicines contain from 25 to 50 per cent. of alcohol, or from five to ten times as much as ordinary light wine or beer, the evil caused by the indiscriminate use of these drugs may readily be realized.

Apropos of this subject, Physical Culture for December contained an article on a certain widely advertised patent medicine, written by a former traveling agent of the Drug Manufacturing Company—probably a discharged employee. In it he tells how he assisted in preparing hundreds of testimonials, to be signed by various persons for publication in the papers, the inducement held out being a promise of a dozen photographs. This patent medicine, he says, is sold in carload lots at \$4200 a carload. As to the big profits there are in this sort of thing, he says:

"Now the company buys its 'spirits' (alcohol) by the carload from Peoria, Ill. They get their cubes in 'barrels,' and their water is somewhat inexpensive. An ounce of caramel or burned sugar will color a case. So here is a close estimate: Actual cost of the liquid, five cents; bottle, three cents; label and wrapper, half a cent. This shows a total cost of nine cents a bottle. Twelve bottles cost \$1.08. Then add the cost of the box and the twelve excisor wrappers, and this makes a case cost, say, \$1.25. This is sold for \$7 a case, in car lots of 600 cases to the car, or a total of \$4200. Deduct \$750, the

(CONTINUED ON 28TH PAGE)

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PURE CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL

You have only to taste this oil to know at once that it is the—

BEST OLIVE OIL YOU EVER USED

If you are in a perfectly healthy condition you may not need to use Olive Oil, but the chances are that the regular use of a PURE oil will benefit you.

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What about that old truss of yours?

Does it fit? Is it clean, comfortable and cool? Is it all fussed up with straps and buckles?

Suppose I showed you that I could make you a better fitting, better feeling, better looking, better wearing one—be interested, wouldn't you? Well, I can do it, and I'll prove it if you give me the chance.

Until a short while ago I was at 421 S. Broadway.

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Big Reductions on all makes.

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HOTEL METROPOLE

OFFERING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE HOTEL, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected

other particulars apply.

Girl Pupils Fly Barefooted a
Mile Over Ice and
Snow.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and perfected arrangements for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the necessary credit documents

be run up, and the Japanese legation

hopes, thereby to avoid any objections

on the part of the Italian government regarding the sailing of the cruisers, should hostilities commence before they are ready to put to sea.

The Associated Press learns that no

Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

actual cost of material, and you have \$3450 profit on each car. However, as all of the expenses come out of this, we cannot say that the company clears \$3450 on every car, for they have about 150 girls in the various departments to pay.

The 150 girls, he says, are engaged in preparing replies to those who, complying with the invitation in the advertisements of the company, write to Dr. — for "valuable advice, gratis, if you don't get relief at once." It would manifestly be impossible for any single man to give his personal attention to a tithe of the vast number of inquiries that are received by such a company every day, even if he did nothing else whatever. The author of the article also claims that one of the employees of the concern, who assists in giving advice on health, spends much of his time at a health resort in Arizona, for the benefit of his own health, and that another prominent employee of the concern, who has weak lungs, will probably come to Los Angeles this winter for a milder climate. But then it would be too much to expect all manufacturers of patent medicines to take their own physic.

It is furthermore stated by the writer that in the Indian Territory the United States Marshal has refused to allow this drug to be sold or given away to any one within the boundary lines of the Territory. Consequently it is smuggled in in plain boxes, just as whisky is smuggled into prohibition communities.

So much for the article. The editor of this department will scarcely be charged with a weakness for patent medicines, or their makers. At the same time, to a fair-minded and unprejudiced person, who only wants the truth, it looks somewhat dubious for a publication to single out by name one particular patent medicine for criticism, when there are so many others as bad—or worse. The patent medicine referred to is said to contain 24 per cent. of alcohol, which the manufacturers declare is the smallest amount that can be used, so that the stuff will keep. Some other widely-advertised patent medicines contain up to as much as 50 per cent. of alcohol.

Physical Culture is an excellent publication, and is doing good work in exposing frauds and shams, but in jumping on one particular patent medicine it would have been better to have stated at least that it was the intention to go all down the line. Otherwise readers will be tempted to suspect that the publication has some special reason for singling out one particular drug for criticism.

All the same, is it not a strange thing that good people, who would shudder at taking a glass of light wine or beer—not to speak of spirits—should constantly use these so-called medicines, which are mainly flavored stimulants, the stimulant being derived from the large amount of alcohol which they contain. The regular toper, who takes his several glasses of whisky and bitters daily, might claim, with equal reason, that he is taking "medicine."

Osteopathy and Massage.

WRITING in Medical Talk, a Buffalo correspondent properly criticises those osteopaths who turn their noses up at massage, whereas really, whatever they may say, there is no doubt that osteopathy is a scientific form of massage, based on a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, to which intelligent osteopathic physicians add a close attention to diet, and other hygienic rules. Dr. George S. Keith, a Scotch physician, who wrote a book called "A Plea for a Simpler Life," in 1900, when he was 29 years of age, and had practiced medicine for 59 years, says in that work regarding massage:

"Massage is coming rapidly into use, and is, after long resistance, acknowledged as an admirable remedy by many of the profession. For myself I have for the last twenty-five or thirty years given more relief by its means than by all the drugs of the pharmacopeia. Locally it removes most pains; ubi dolor ibi fluxus—where there is pain there is congestion. Massage relieves the pain by sending the blood on its course. On the general system it acts as a fever does by clearing off rapidly the debris of the muscles, etc., and thus removing from the body any excess of matters which may be disturbing its functions. If this is followed by simpler dieting in the future a large portion of the ills of life may be avoided."

"Change of Life."

DR. CHARLES E. PAGE, writing in "Beauty and Health," on the subject of this period in a woman's life, which so many look forward to with dread, declares that under normal conditions it should be merely the cessation of ovulation, without inconvenience. In the course of the article he also mentions a fact that has been previously stated in this department, namely, that the condition in which women who do not bear children find themselves for about one-sixth of the year is a great and unnatural strain upon the system—far more so than the natural process of bearing children, and is undoubtedly the chief cause of much of the so-called "female trouble," from which a majority of women suffer nowadays.

She Asks Too Much.

C. G. M. sends the following communication:

"As a constant reader of the Hygiene Department of The Times, I would like some information. I have found many valuable suggestions for preserving health, but nothing on the following subjects: (1.) Diet and treatment for the cure of gonorrhoea. (2.) Hygiene, etc., for the treatment of syphilis. As many people are affected, you will do many a one a favor by a discussion on these subjects. If it is a subject not fit for publication, please answer by mail."

It is asking rather too much to expect The Times to run detailed articles on the treatment of sexual diseases,

We must draw the line at that. If the correspondent would take the trouble to read the standing notice at the head of the department, he would see that no inquiries are answered by mail. Let him consult an experienced and conscientious physician. It appears to be necessary, once more, to remark that this is not a physician's consultation parlor, but a department devoted to a discussion of general hygiene.

Bee Stings for Rheumatism.

Any question regarding which there is a possibility of debate is started in this department of The Times, it always means trouble for the editor. Recently there was printed an apparently innocent little communication about a cure for rheumatism by bee stings. This has brought forth several further arguments, pro and con, to which is now added the following. To the editor of this department it does not appear at all impossible, or even improbable, that the counter-irritation of bee stings may have a temporarily beneficial effect upon a case of rheumatism:

"In behalf of all suffering humanity I wish to answer Dr. D. D. P.'s criticism on my article about bee stings for the cure of rheumatism. He says bee keepers laugh at the idea, but let me say that laughing is not proof. It is the shallowest kind of the last ditch in argument. There is not a shadow of a doubt that I was cured of rheumatism by the sting of bees, not only once, but three times. The last time it was in the middle finger of my left hand. I could not get any bees in the city, and in spite of several well-boosted remedies for rheumatism, my finger kept swelling, until it extended into my wrist. I then went into the country, where I persuaded three half-drowned bees to leave their stings in the middle joint of my finger, where the trouble began. Without any further remedy, the pain and swelling left. After two years it has not returned. No one claims it to be a permanent cure. If the doctors have one that is permanent, let them trot it out. As you say, Mr. Editor, the cause must be removed before there is permanent cure. This bee-sting remedy is a simple one, which any one can use. The possible trouble at Santa Barbara is that there is no bee in it for Dr. Bee Keeper."

Simple Cure for Appendicitis.

IN "A Stuffed Club" Dr. Tilden gives the following advice to those who develop symptoms of this disease, which the doctors are always so ready to treat with the knife:

"When you have pain, vomiting, diarrhoea (for the disease may start this way—it often starts as a cholera morbus), don't take anything by mouth—not medicine nor food—except water. Use enemas of warm water as often as desired, to encourage the bowels to move, ice or hot water to the abdomen; keep the feet warm, keep still, and have implicit faith in your recovery, and recover you will. This will save ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent. of cases, as no other treatment can."

By the way, it is refreshing to find an allopathic physician who believes that appendicitis may be cured without the use of the knife. Dr. A. J. Ochsner, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Illinois, has put forth a "Handbook of Appendicitis." He does not go so far as to claim that in no case is a surgical operation necessary, but he gives the preference to the "non-operative treatment," placing his chief reliance upon fad and lavage. Moreover, he does not consider the disease essentially a surgical one, and deprecates operative measures until every non-operative expedient has been resorted to. Would that many more physicians would adopt such a reasonable idea, instead of following out the custom rule, "When in doubt, cut."

A Means; Not an End.

HERE are some truthful and excellent remarks from a little book on hygiene, recently published by Herbert J. Pigott, of New Orleans. What Mr. Pigott says is entirely true, and should not be lost sight of. While physical culture is a good thing, and should be encouraged, and is a great improvement over the use of drugs and patent medicines, yet there is a tendency on the part of some of its enthusiastic followers to regard health and vigor of the body as the ultimate object to be attained, when it should be regarded as only a means to an end—to the achievement of what the Greeks sought, "a sound mind in a sound body." Mr. Pigott says:

"There is one thing more—the methods advocated herein have worked such a wonderful change in myself, both mentally and physically, that I know they will do the same for all those who practice them intelligently and faithfully. But, friends, good health, priceless though it be, is not, after all, the 'summum bonum' of existence. There is something else, and so the question which will come to each one as he lifts himself from the grasp of long-continued chronic disease, into this priceless possession of perfect health, is: 'What shall I do with it?'

"There is something greater in life even than building up a fine physical body, and perfect health. Certainly, health is the foundation, for without it we cannot build a spiritual body, but there is the whole gist of the matter—it is but a 'foundation,' and so to each will come that question: 'What shall I do with it?' And on the right solving of this momentous question will hang all the law and the prophets."

Grains as a Human Food.

HERE is an argument against grains as a human food. It is from a letter which appeared some time ago in the New York Sun:

"Oats, barley, wheat and all cereals are only the culmination of man's cultivation of tall grasses, intended for bird and fowl, and are full of calcareous matter, necessary to birds, which need the lime for the shells of their eggs. Man and animals don't lay eggs. When they eat cereals, what happens?"

"The calcareous matter, which is held in suspension in the blood, is precipitated to the walls of the vessels, especially during the sleeping hours, when the blood flows less rapidly, and causes the stiffness and soreness so many upon awakening. It also causes the shells of alligators, turtles, chameleons and other reptiles to become more brittle, like the shell of an egg. Fishes, lay eggs, but they are soft-shelled. Many of these reptiles can be induced to eat cereals, and then break a bone. Let a man fall off a two-foot log, and he is likely to break a leg or an arm."

SENTENCED BY WHOLESALE.

More than 51,000 persons are now under sentence of death by railway accident in the United States, enough to occur during the next five years. The 51,000 are living along in blissful ignorance of their doom, but it is certain as the rising of the sun, unless startling reforms are instituted by the railways in that period. This figure, Strong stated the case in a lecture the other night before the American Institute of Social Service. The figures which he bases this estimate are interesting. In the last five years 30,000 persons have been killed on the ways of this country. During that time there have been 253,023 injured—a number greater than the entire population of Minneapolis. The death rate averaged twenty-one a day. If the ratio of increase continues, the total number of fatalities in the next five years will be 51,881.

In the United States the rate of mortality to railway employees during a year is one for every 300 employees. In Germany it is one for every 750, and in Austria one for every 1057. Human life is held twice as cheap here as on the railways as in Germany, and three times as cheap as in Austria. In injuries not fatal the comparison is still more humiliating to this country. In the United States one in thirty-three is injured, in Germany one in 169, and in Austria one in 292.

Due allowance must be made for the speed of the trains, the impossibility of making long stretches of roadways through comparatively thinly-settled territory as on the railroads can be made in Europe. A percentage of casualties among employees may be justly charged to the greater recklessness of American workmen, but when proper allowance is made the difference in railway safety here and in Europe is not accounted for except by the theory that "they do some things better abroad."

State and governmental care for the safety of passengers and employees is not exercised here as it is in Europe, and perhaps we should object to such "paternalism" were it attempted. There is a less general use of生命 belt appliances here, and our deadly grade crossings are unknown in Europe.—[Minneapolis Times.]

NO SPORTING BLOOD IN HIM.

Watch Henry Clay Frick! John D. Rockefeller hooked up with a number of Pittsburgh men, and one of them has been a disappointment. Col. Frank Frick has not yet performed many miracles with Coal and Iron, but the strikers have not chased him off the top of any of the mountains yet, and are not likely to. Frick is distinctly in the Rockefeller-man class. Standard Oil tried to get a big man when a big man was needed, and not to try to make a big man out of a weight.

Col. Hearne was a winner in the business world. Rockefeller put him at the head of Colorado Fuel and Iron. Henry Frick has been a king-bee in Pittsburgh for a long time. Whether he is too big a man to hook up with Rock is his business and Rockefellers'. But if there is any chance, Frick will deliver the goods. He goes about his business with as few encumbrances in the way of brains as John D. himself does. He is rarely seen on the street, and his own private top corner of the Frick Building is hard to get into as No. 26 Broadway—and as can be said that personally, among his friends, John D. Frick is as jovial and companionable as a man can be. To borrow the price of a week's board; and the same can be said about Henry Frick; but mighty few of the public know it. A bright little devil of a newsboy, being used by one of the charity organizations to sell magazines for the benefit of a newsboy charity, sold one of the magazines for a dollar, and promptly sent the silver dollar down on the side of Mr. Frick's desk, and said: "I'll match you for another dollar."

"No," said Mr. Frick.

"Cold feet," said the newsboy, sneeringly.

An interesting side light is thrown onto the Frick character by the same boy's chatter about how anxious he is to get him to go to work in the Frick office or in school, or do anything else except run the streets of New York Commercial.

PRECIOUS STONES SCARCE.

The United States can supply all the wants of the world for coal, iron, copper, petroleum, and all the world's minerals; gold and silver are also found in generous quantities, but of precious stones, the diamond, the ruby, the emerald, the topaz, etc., it has practically none, except when brought abroad. In 1902 we paid \$25,000,000 to foreign countries for precious stones that we imported, while in that year precious stones of the value of only \$1,000,000 were found within our borders. These were mostly sapphires from Montana, turquoise from New Mexico, and corundum from California, and tourmaline and topaz from California.—[National Geographic Magazine.]

SWEDISH INSTITUTE (See also SOUTH HILL, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.)
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Los Angeles Juvenile Times

JANUARY 3, 1904.

PART II.



STUDIES OF THE STREET.



A thorn in his foot—"Gee! how that hurts."

HOTEL METROPOLE

AMERICAN FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE DAIRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of pedigree cattle.

Girl Pupils Fly Barefooted a Mile Over Ice and Snow.

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and

is running up the use of the Japanese legation hopes, thereby to avoid any objections on the part of the Italian government regarding the sailing of the cruisers, should hostilities commence before they are ready to put to sea.

JANUARY 4, 1904.

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A PRIZE FOR A BRIGHT BOY OR GIRL.

At the right-hand end of the title heading, "Los Angeles Juvenile Times," may be seen a little figure garbed in a costume strange to the average American. In his native land, where countrymen are dressed in that same fashion, a Los Angeles boy or girl would be regarded as a curiosity. Look through your picture books and ask questions of your parents, uncles, aunts and big brothers and sisters until you are positive of the little stranger's nativity; then write on the back of a postal card a few short sentences telling something of interest concerning the little fellow's country.

To the boy or girl sending the neatest as well as the most interesting postal card will be awarded a prize of one dollar.

Mail your postal card not later than Monday evening, addressed, "The Editor Los Angeles Juvenile Times."

SOLUTIONS AND PRIZE AWARDS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Johnnie Jones and Willie Green found numerous friends to offer suggestions as to how they might escape old Farmer Brown and his dog. Some advised the boys to jump overboard; others thought it wiser to climb a tree, but the majority, after cutting the boys out of the picture, showed by various arrangements how their long legs could

How The Young Fishers Escaped



carry them in safety. The accompanying picture is selected from a number of the best answers received.

The five one-dollar prizes are awarded as follows:

Miriah Joy Lewis, No. 133 East Avenue 52, Los Angeles. L. H. Baldwin, No. 964 West Seventh street, Riverside. Dolan Castle, No. 316½ Pavilion Place, Los Angeles. Roy Van Vranken, No. 1947 East Second street, Los Angeles. Mattie Thornton, No. 1733 Kane street, Los Angeles.

THE RACE TWIXT TABBY AND SPORT.

Of course many of our young mathematicians and puzzlers, in giving the answer to that exciting race 'twixt Tabby and Sport claimed that it must result in a tie, for the reason that as the cat made five bounds to the dog's three, and at each bound sprang three feet, to the dog's five, the matter of speed would be evened up. And so it would be a tie if it were a straight-away race, but in running to the stake and back to the tree the puzzling point of the problem crops out.

It was stated that the entire distance was seventy-five yards, which would make the course from tree to stake 112½ feet. The dog would be compelled to make twenty-three leaps to reach the stake, and the same number in returning to the tree, which would be forty-six leaps of five feet each, so the dog goes 230 feet in all, which is a waste of five feet. The cat would cover the course in seventy-six leaps, which makes 228 feet, so the race is won by Tabby by the margin of two feet.

The five one-dollar prizes for best answers received are awarded as follows:

Frank Stephens, No. 749A South Flower street, Los Angeles.

William T. Sherman, Compton, Cal.

Etie Nebelung, Anaheim, Cal.

May P. Johnson, No. 449 Belmont ave., Los Angeles.

R. Edgar de Frates, Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara.

PUZZLING TRADE IN CHICKENS.

In the story of the farmer and his good wife who were trading chickens for live-stock, it was told that they exchanged eighty-five chickens for a horse and a cow. Separately it was stated that five times the price of a horse was equal to twelve times the value of a cow. The good wife said to her husband: "Let us take as many more horses as we have selected, and we shall have seventeen head to feed through the winter." The farmer replied: "No, let us double the number of cows, as they pay best, and then we shall have just enough chickens to pay for the nineteen animals we shall then have."

From the facts given it is plain that a cow is worth twenty-five chickens, and a horse worth sixty. When the discussion started they must have selected five horses and seven cows, which would be worth 475 chickens, and as they had just enough to pay for seven more cows, or 175 chickens, their total stock of chickens must have been 650.

The five one-dollar prizes for best answers are awarded as follows:

Lilian Norman, No. 202 East Sixteenth street, Santa Barbara.

Ernest Murray, No. 1036 East Twenty-fourth street, Los Angeles.

Claudia Griswold, box 25, Tropico, Cal.

James R. Kelly, No. 527 Temple street, Los Angeles.

Emma Thomas, Station A, North Pasadena, Cal.

The following correspondents, although not prize winners, are entitled to special mention for their clever answers to the puzzles:

Arthur Fin, Roy Sowles, Hans Gundersen, Phyllis Hutchins, Helen Galbreth, Fred G. Gray Hoag, Violet Hutchins, Leila Housley, Helen Hazel Higby, Vera Parker, Ned Morris, Milton Springer, Donald McCarthy, Ben Schenck, Ian Richards, James Leavy, Mowry Holmes, Morris, Cyril Bennett, Nora Enright, May Evans, Averil, Ruth Adams, Bessie Richards, Tom Kenneth Ormiston, Harry Gruber, Lloyd Evans, S. Pickrell, Percy McDowell, Helen Howe Holmes, Vada Van Fleet, J. Leon Rapp, Hansen, Alvin H. Stale, Ruth McConnell, Spence Henry N. Wade, Alma Neithardt, Gena Koenig, J. G. Egan, Frances Paolo, Wilkie Green, Phillips, Edna Lutwak, Lucile O. Price, Lucey, Jennie A. Brabant, E. W. Waterbury, Rahn, Roland W. Pinger, Willie Ormiston, William Howard Hinton, Harriett Dunbar, Annie McAdam, Twitchell, Mabelle Sherman.

No member of the family circle is barred from puzzle contest. Each problem is designed with a view of conveying instruction as well as amusement to young readers, and many of them will impress points in elementary mathematics, which the children will find worthy of their attention.

Parents should encourage a love for puzzles, as they constitute a species of mental gymnastics which sharpen the wits while training the young mind properly. There are no dullards in the world of dom, but it is a well established fact that the scientists as Tyndall, Hurley, Humboldt, Darwin, Lister, Henschell, Proctor and others were declared in their early days, and upon the axiom that "Nature loves the twig imparts the incline to the tree," it is assumed that their early training gave the best minds which in after years inclined them to greater magnitude.

It is safe to say that thousands of earnest students have been abandoned as incorrigible blockheads because they had them in charge could not interest them in studies. The average young person who likes root or algebra finds delight in working out problems which involve similar principles, and may be led into a field of study which would develop the mathematical mind to greater bennings in a way to astonish the family and friends.

All letters received in competition for the prizes are carefully reviewed by the puzzle editor, and are then selected after comparisons on all possible merit. For instance, it may frequently happen that many contestants will succeed in working out conclusions to the same problem, and it then becomes necessary to sift them down to the number to be offered, taking into account such points as neatness, brevity, etc.

Letters in answer to the puzzles should be sent no later than Monday night. Checks will be sent to the prize winners.

HOW TO MAKE A PICTURE.

The wonderful

can be readily mastered

and made

entertaining art, which

is the

picture

selected

photography, but

is familiar with the various

which even the young

the performance

of many of our

Who has not

seen it?

This is the

the manipulation. The

best way of bringing

the complete—before

course—audience.

Another rather

very striking form

of

is placed above the

the horns, the

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the little one being ex-

ture is capable of the

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complete success.

The elephant's head

The right hand forms

left hand below makes

finger—which must

the movable trunk, which

A slight opening

representation of an animal.

Next we have the

the performer's head helps

the right arm the

head and bill, and the

against the back of the

the figure, moving along a

a lake or river, can

movement. Cleverly

the hands of applause.

The figures of a dog

is formed by a glance at

The cat figure is for

the sleeve and hand

form. The hand is

and shapes the head; the

hands produce an ex-

ited at pleasure.

JOHNNY'S NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.



Johnny resolves: "I will not interrupt my elders."



Johnny—to himself: "What's that burning? Uncle George's coat tail? But I must not interrupt him!"



??



Uncle George, to Johnny: "Young rascal, why didn't you tell me?"



Johnny resolves: "I will do exactly as I am told."



Mamma: "Tell Aunt Mary I'll be down in a minute. Dear me! If it wasn't for her money, I wouldn't see the old thing at all."



Johnny: "Ma says she'll be down in a minute. Dear me! If it wasn't for her money, she wouldn't see the old thing at all!"





Johnny resolves: "I will try to be more kind to poor, dumb animals."



Johnny: "Come here, nice goat, come here, Billy."



Goat: "Bah-ah-ah."



Johnny: "I ain't agoin' to more resolutions!"

5c

3c

6c

Corsets

10c a Pair

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition.

5c Drawers

25c a Pair

Women's muslin drawers; trimmed with lace embroidery; some accreted and smoked.

Chemise

25c Each

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; full and well finished; there are several sizes.

75c Gowns

39c Each

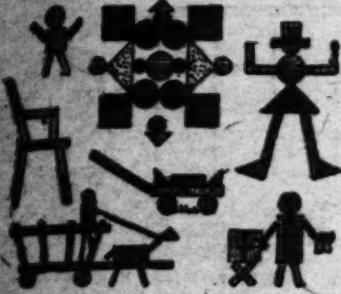
Women's muslin gowns, well cut and neatly trimmed; there are several sizes.

HOT

WINTER

THE GAME OF MOSAICS.

Here is a game that gives one an opportunity to exercise ingenuity and taste. Get some stiff cardboard, the kind that has one color on one side and another on the back. If you want to use cardboard taken from old pasteboard boxes, color the sides with water colors. Then cut out two squares, one an inch square, the other an inch and three-quarters. Cut one oblong an inch and a half long and one-quarter of an inch wide, and another three inches long and half an inch wide. Cut out two circles, one an inch in diameter



and the other an inch and three-quarters in diameter, and finally two triangles, an inch and a quarter and two inches and a quarter at the base. The more colors you have on these pieces the more combinations in mosaic you can make; and if you wish you may add to them by making other circles, etc., of various sizes. If you have made the parts well, cutting the edges perfectly, the pieces will fit together exactly, and all kinds of pretty and amusing figures can be made on the table or floor of the parlor. A few of the funniest combinations are shown here, but you will be able to make all kinds of things for yourself, houses, churches, ladders, lanterns, wagons, forts and boats. It would be good practice to try to copy some pretty picture from a newspaper or magazine with mosaic confusion; and perhaps you will be a great maker of child work some day.

HOW TO MAKE SHADOW PICTURES.

The wonderful effect produced by shadowgraphy may readily be mastered by any average young person who will devote a little thought and time for experiment to that fascinating art, which will ever be popular as a parlor amusement.

The pictures selected form the simpler features of shadowgraphy, but those who take the trouble to become familiar with the various modes of reproducing on the sheet shadows of the heads, etc., of the living creatures with which even the youngest child is familiar, may easily elaborate the performance at will, so as to illustrate in a most interesting fashion episodes such as professionals introduce in many of our entertainments.

Who has not succeeded in producing the form of a rabbit? This is the simplest, perhaps, of hand-and-finger manipulation. The accompanying photograph shows the beauty of bringing a very lively specimen of bunny—with its complete—before the notice of an appreciative—of course audience.

Another rather simple picture is that of the goat, with its wailing horns and a delightful beard. The right hand



is held above the left, the first and second fingers forming the horns, the thumb the ear. The left hand forms the lower part of the head with the fingers doubled up, the little one being extended to represent the beard. This is the masterpiece of the most laughable grimaces, and a little practice is all that is necessary to make this item a complete success.

The elephant's head is another of the simple figures. The right hand forms the top portion of the head, the hand below makes up the needful bulk, the drooping trunk—which must not show too thickly on the sheet—flexible trunk, while the thumb makes a very tolerable eye. A slight opening between the hands gives a good representation of an elephantine eye, with winks complete. Let us have the artistic figure of a swan, in which the swan's head helps the hands. The head forms the neck, the right arm the neck, the hand and fingers the bill and bill, and the fingers of the left hand, placed behind the back of the head, a very satisfactory tail. This, moving along a straight line to represent the surface of a lake or river, can be made most lifelike in every movement. Cleverly depicted, it never fails to produce a shower of applause.

The figures of a dog "going for" a rabbit are easily explained by a glance at the photograph.

The cat figure is formed by a combination of the right sleeve and hands. It is by no means difficult to make. The hand is raised above the level of the cuff, and shapes the head; the first and fourth fingers bent inward, produce an excellent pair of ears, which may be bent at pleasure. The forefinger of the left hand

makes the tail, and bending gracefully at the joints, produces a movement as near as possible to that of the real thing.

The "monkey on a stick" will be found a slightly more difficult figure to form. The upper portion of the right hand, with bent fingers, form the head, the thumb forming the "arm," and the first and second fingers the legs, which should be placed over a stick, as shown in the photograph.

The bat, or butterfly is formed by the two thumbs being brought together, the palms of the hands facing outwards, the wing movement being well imitated by moving the fingers and hands, as on a hinge.

You can make a really effective head of a rhinoceros by placing the ring finger between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thumbs forming the ears, and the fingers of the left hand the peculiar hooked snout of that ugly animal.

By placing the hollow of the right hand with upheld thumb across the lower portion of the left thumb and wrist, the top of a bull's head can be shaped on the screen. The fingers of the left hand, bent inwardly, as in the photograph, form the jaws of the beast, and a cud-chewing movement is then an easy matter.

Some very comical caricatures may be formed. It will suffice to give one here. The right hand is partially clenched, the three lower fingers forming the lips, mouth and chin; the forefinger clenched over the thumb makes an excellent Ally Sloper nasal organ; the left hand, with



the fingers deftly arranged, will produce an old cap, and the comical effect is complete.

There are several other combinations which will readily occur to the operator as he progresses, but I think I have given our readers sufficient specimens of the art of shadowgraphy to keep the hands and fingers busy for a considerable time.

LEAP-YEAR LEGENDS.

Next year would-be brides will have the privilege of selecting their own husbands. Many legends are associated with leap year. It is said that by an ancient Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year 1228 A. D., it was "ordained that during the reign of Her Most Blessed Majesty Margaret like maiden ladies on bairn high and low estate shall have liberty to speak ye man she likes. If he refuses to tak her to be his wif, he schale be mult in the sum of one hundred pundis (£2 6s. 8d. sterling). One pound Scots was equivalent to 1s. 8d. English money,) or less, as his estalt may bee, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to another woman, then he schale be free." After the death of Margaret the women of Scotland became clamorous for their privileges, and to appease them another Act of Parliament allowed them to propose every fourth year. In a work published in 1660, entitled "Courtship, Love, and Matrimony," there appears the following clause: "Albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations of life, that as every bisextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love unto them, which they doe either by words or looks, as to them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entituled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."—[Inverness (Scotland) Chronicle.

TOOK PRECAUTION.

A farmer in Cumberland county, Me., was driving across a railroad track when a train killed both his horses and knocked him about ten rods off his course. In the resulting suit for damages the plaintiff was on the witness stand, making out a good case, when the defendant's lawyer asked him: "Did you take any precaution before driving upon the track?"

The witness seemed reluctant to answer, but being pressed to do so, finally stammered out:

"Well, squire, I took a little—just a couple of swallows; that's all."

This started a new line of defense, and it turned out that the couple of swallows were the last in a pint flask that had consoled the honest old farmer along the road. This put a new face on the situation.—[New York Tribune.

TRY NOT THE PASS.

Leonidas was holding the pass. "If we were only the Four Hundred instead of the Three Hundred," he wailed, "they could never break through."

Angered at his lack of foresight, the hero of Thermopylae fought to the bitter end.—[New York Sun.

A CYNICAL CRITICISM.

"What do you think of Hamlet's advice to the players?" "It's fine, for poetry," answered Mr. Storrington Barnes. "But hasn't it immense practical value?"

"No. He gives them a lot of instruction in elocution when he ought to be telling them how to get to the seat town."—[Washington Star.

TITLE GIRL'S PET BEAR.

Some people have an idea that all bears have bad dispositions. This is far from correct, and a great deal of harm is done good bears in that way. Of course there have been very naughty old and young bears, for that matter, and there have been bears that would not stay in at night. The good bears have had to suffer in reputation for what their brothers and sisters of the family have done.

A little girl who lives near Colorado Springs, and whose papa owns a ranch near the mountains, can give a better account of the good in bears than those who have only seen them at the Zoo and the circus. Put a little boy or girl in a cage or pail and any person passing would naturally think them criminals. The very presence of bars does not tend toward refining the captive in the eyes of those who look at the prisoners. It is exactly the same way with the Zoo and the circus bears. They realize that they are in jail, and although unjustly confined, they in time grow desperate, and don't care how they act at all. So it happens that they often grunt very loud and look very vicious, but a little missionary work, properly worked out among them, might show them up in a different light. There are even said to be religious bears—but that is a different story.

The little girl spoken about above is a very charming little miss, of some twelve years of age. Part of the time she lives on the ranch near the mountains in the summer time. One day, a few years ago, her big brothers went hunting away up in the mountains. In the course of their hunt they came across an old mother bear that had very rude ways. She did not believe in civilization, and resented the appearance of hunting parties with remarkable zeal, for she was what they call a fanatic. She was not at all partial to guns. In fact, she loathed them. No sooner did she see the hunting party than she began to get very insulting in her remarks, and, in fine, requested one of her little boy bears to go out and tell the hunters that there should be no shooting on her farm.

The little bear, though extremely awkward, went out and talked with the hunters, and told them what his mamma had said. The hunters were kind and nice to him, and patted him on his little fuzzy head. They also took a sack of candy and gave it to him. His mother grew furious and yelled at him not to eat the sweets, as they might contain poison. Then several rifles cracked, and the little bear never saw his mother any more. He was carried a long distance in the big pocket of a hunting coat, and finally deposited in a big warm basket in a big house. That night the little bear rolled and tossed on his pillow, and dreamed of candy growing upon trees. The next morning he was given more candy by a very pretty little girl, whom he soon found himself liking so much that he asked to be taken into the family. This was arranged finally, and it was not long before the little bear had all the fine manners of a town bear, and never asked for dessert until through eating the plainer food. Any day in the long summer that followed the little girl and the bear were always seen together, frolicking about the foothills.



and if any bad dogs or other animals come around and tried to harm that little girl, the bear would be sure to show his teeth. That was the only bad habit that clung to him, in spite of etiquette and the blue book of morals and manners. At last the little girl grew tired of walking, and as her Shetland pony got mixed up in a horse trade and went away, she was much distressed. The little bear then proposed that she allow him to haul her about. So a regular set of harness was bought, and the bear was hitched to her dog cart, after promising on his word of honor that he would not kick up. After that all went well, and the little bear came to be a great playfellow. His coat grew sleeker, and to this day he draws the little girl around in society. When his teeth grow too large, they are filed down by the family dentist, and one of the servants combs out his long brown fur every morning. He has a bedroom in the top of a tree that stands in the front yard, but he never sleeps late like his relatives do up in the mountains. On Sunday he is decked out in ribbons and eats several bags of candy before breakfast.

NO CHESTNUTS.

"It seems," said the leader of the rescuing party, "that the bands bound and gagged you in the regular comic-opera style."

"Oh, no, they didn't," replied the victim. "The gag they used were entirely new."—[Chicago News.

Silas Shakem (the postmaster): That city feller proposed to Mandy Hayrick on a postal card.

Reuben Cornish—Wat, what air you kickin' about?

Silas Shakem: She replied by letter, on I don't know whether she accepted him or not.—[Columbus Dispatch.



JANUARY 4, 1904.

FACE.

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panes flag will

be run up and the Japanese

legation hopes thereby to avoid any objections

on the part of the Italian government

regarding the sailing of the cruisers,

should hostilities commence before they

are ready to put to sea.

The Associated Press learns that no

HOTEL METROPOLE

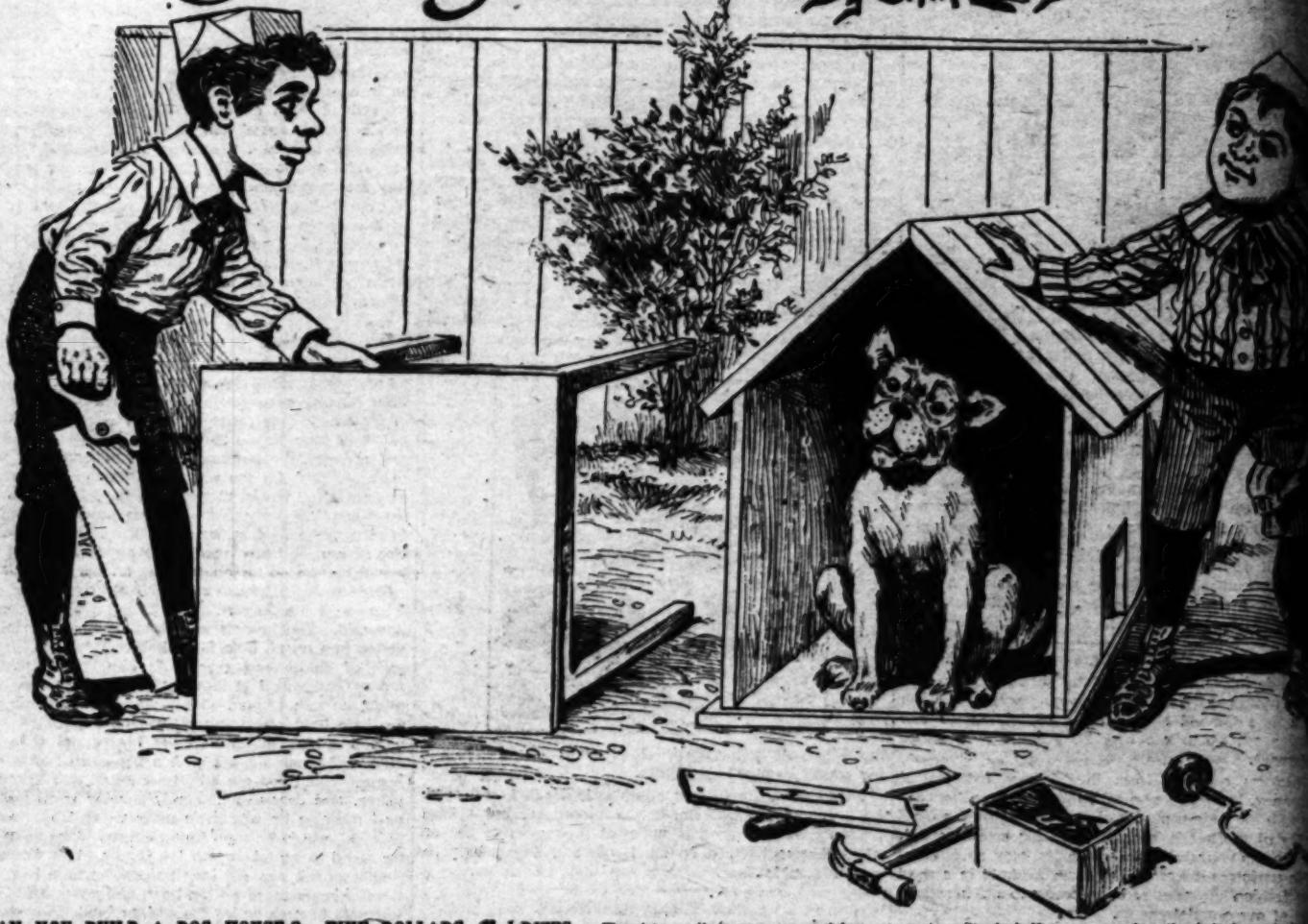
OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VICTORIANS.

MONSIEUR DALTRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected

horses, being directly under the care of the County Veterin

The Young Carpenter's Puzzle

By Sam Lerd



CAN YOU BUILD A DOG HOUSE?—FIVE DOLLARS IN PRIZES.—The picture tells its own story and does not require a *Sherlock Holmes* to solve it. See that the lads have finished their work, that their mother is attending a tea and that it must be Thursday, the hired girl day out. The boy has built a dog house in his own way, and so we shall waste no time in reaching the real point of the puzzle, which turns upon the best way of cutting the square top of the kitchen table so as to fit the pieces together to close up the open end of the dog house. Cut out the square table top and then see how cleverly you can cut it up and make the pieces fit the end of the dog house. Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded to the best answers sent to *Puzzle Editor*, THE LOS ANGELES JUVENILE TIMES.

MISSING NUMBERS A PUZZLE.



WHAT ARE THE MISSING NUMBERS?—FIVE DOLLARS IN PRIZES.—The Mormons migrated in 1839 from Kirtland, Ohio, to Nauvoo, the "City of Beauty," in Illinois. They were to be headed by a printing press to issue the daily orders of the prophet. It was stated that they were divided up into numerous companies, and the mysterious figures on Mormon Rock were assumed to be the number of pilgrims to each division. The figures appear to be an example in division engraved upon a sandstone rock. Most of the numbers are illegible but as some are sharp and clear it is now claimed that either through accident or design the eight legible numbers furnish the key to the mystery and that the whole in a manner which tells just how many pilgrims marched with each division. See if you can figure out what the obliterated figures were originally. Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded for best answers sent to *Puzzle Editor*, THE LOS ANGELES JUVENILE TIMES.

5c

Corsets

10c a Pair

\$1.00 Drawers

25c a Pair

Chemise

25c Each

700 Gowns

39c Each

Towels, large

priced for Fire Sale each

crash, good quality; well worth 6c; this has been wet;

or Fire Sale per yard.....

discolored by smoke and water; Boston Depart-

are price 12c; Fire Sale price per yard.....

and colored by sunlight

priced for Fire Sale each

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towels, large

CARTOONS OF THE DAY FROM LEADING PAPERS.



Uncle Sam: "Gosh, That Can't be Santa Claus."

CIVILIAN DEALER

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

The Old Year—Say! Will You Give Us Good Enough to Let Me Die in Peace?

ST. PAUL GLOBE

A Market Day at Last.

Judge May Helps the Peasant Hand Miller White Hay.

CHICAGO JOURNAL

PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH



Lester Morgan Claims to Have Discovered a Miracle

To View Marine Gardens

HOTEL METROPOLE

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE DAIRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected cows, kept directly under the care of the Dairy Veterinarian.

Particulars Apply

MINING COMPANY, 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Girl Pupils Barefooted a Mile Over Ice and Snow.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) Jan. 2—

urging the immediate opening of hostilities.

All of the banks are withholding funds, and it is believed this is the result of official instructions.

The government has completed and perfected arrangements for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the people calmly await developments.

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The Associated Press learns that no

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PRESS—P.M.)

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THE ASSOCIATED

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SEND MORE

and said as she patted it softly, "You dear old thing, you won't grow away, either, even as far as I can, for your feet are fast in the ground."

Miss Nose, with all her sympathy, had never said anything before, but this time Janet was not one bit surprised to hear her say, "Come on, we will both go for a walk." She put out a rough hand, covered with bark, and away they went, faster than Janet had sailed when she sat on the bridge. On and on under the green trees, which grew farther and farther apart as they went. Then the iron failed altogether, and bare, straight poles took their places, strung with wires. The shady road grew narrow and dusty, the houses were closer together, there was no sweet odor of flowers, and clover, and country talk, but instead, a sickening smell of rubbish and alleys. Pretty soon they met a ragged little boy, crying softly to himself.

"What is the matter, little boy?" asked Janet.

"Oh, I am so tired of always 'going on, and never finding any place to stay."

"Why don't you go home, then?"

"I have no home: just a dry goods box to sleep in, or some doorway. I wish I had a home."

"You poor little boy, come with me; we're going home early soon," and the boy stopped crying and followed.

The street grew noisy, and very soon they heard voices and screams of pain, and came upon a woman carrying a little girl. Janet was angry about it.

"Why do you beat your little girl so?" she cried.

"It's none of mine, and I wish she'd get out of my hands."

skin adhering to the rice polished. In the top of the building sticks and stones are set the length they be cracked off again. The chaff, used to remove the rice; then the polished rice pass to a size. Here it is broken, and small broken season is a long way down the river. The cleaned rice is India, and the for long voyage, a country. A Burmese mainly of rice on his back, working in India as pauper rice in the hands of the plants and his indicates his propose to eat rice, once a crop of vegetables.

great use of the rain coats, big bunch houses with a few delicate toys as a workman, which makes from rice. rice hunk is saved, than sawdust.

EAM.
EAGER TO TRAVEL HOME.

I could go sailing Janet Campbell crosses the brook, toes dipping into the water, to get by, and be standing still away, away, always sailing so fast.

for some one can get the cows, instead.

The child, looking wide porch of a house now," and just look, though not by

down to the pasture and sang to her from bumblebee almost

she said, "you and here you please, I gone before she but Miss Nose, charred, twisted old where a limb had resemblance to a fact odd affection for many of her secrets down into the grass against the rough

VERBAL ACCURACY.

"I am, butcher, this meat is half bone."

"You are mistaken, sir. That is good meat."

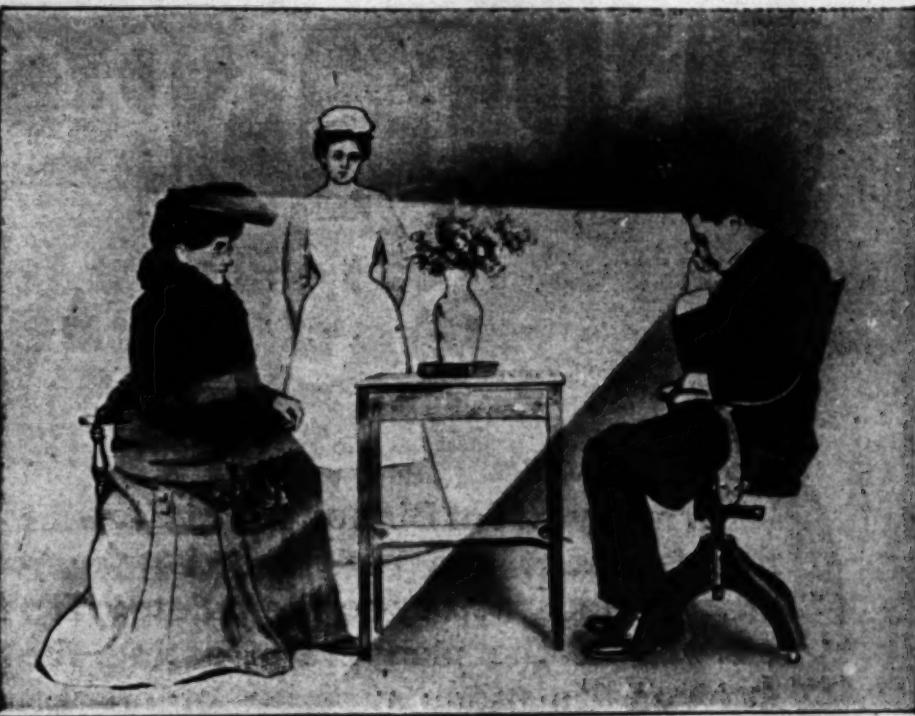
"I say! Do you suppose I don't know bone when I say this is bone?"

"I certainly that's bone. The bone is bone, but the meat. You said the meat was half bone." —[Kansas

"Life holds health, strength and happiness for all who seek the right means." —Lamar.

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll have none of it." —Shakespeare.

"Come forth into the light; let nature be thy healer." —Lamar.



PROF. ALEXANDER LAMAR GIVING A PSYCHIC DIAGNOSIS

**NEW THOUGHT METHOD
IN THE
CURE OF DISEASES
AND THE CORRECTION OF HABITS
AS PRACTICED BY**

**ALEXANDER LAMAR, D.P.S. LL.B.
THE MODERN MIRACLE HEALER**

WHAT IS PSYCHOPATHY?

The curing of disease, correction of habits, etc., by Psychopathy comprises a superior method of conveying vital power by psychic vibrations and the practical application of therapeutic suggestion.

Psychic power is a subtle force of nature, the vital essence of life, regulating the intellectual and spiritual being which controls the physical body of man.

Under the head of Psychopathy, the philosophy of all cures wrought by Christian Science, Divine Science, Mental Science, Metaphysical Healing, and all the so-called Magnetic, Mind and Faith cures is explained. It has been found that all these cures depend entirely on creating harmonious vibrations of mind and body through therapeutic suggestions to the subjective mind.

That Christian, Divine and Mental Science, Metaphysical and Magnetic Healing and other mind or mental cure methods have relieved thousands of people, nobody can deny and we should give them credit for all they have done and for what they are still doing; we do not antagonize them for they are all good so far as they go, and serve many people perfectly. But Psychopathic Healing not only takes their place, but it is away in advance of all of them; it not only takes in the healing elements of all magnetic and mental method cures, but it simplifies them, and shows that they are all under the operation of one universal positive law.

And no matter what your social standing or religious opinion may be, or from what diseases you may be suffering, or what your shortcomings may be, you can be reached, and can have your psychic and magnetic forces harmonized under this law, and perfect conditions of health and strength restored in every case where a cure is possible by any known means.

WHAT PSYCHOPATHY CURES

The Lamar method of psychopathic treatment will positively cure: Stomach and Liver ailments, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung troubles, Cancerous affections, Rupture, Skin diseases, Inflammatory Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder diseases, morbid action of the mind, gloom, despondency, mania, habits and various afflictions peculiar to women, married or single, as well as the corresponding ills of men.

Psychopathy does not only cure all manner of diseases in old and young, but it goes still further than this. By psychopathic treatment we guide and lead people away from evil tendencies, correct bad habits and reclaim the fallen. Under this treatment the weak take on new courage and strength, and they gain complete control over their tastes, appetites and passions. Inebriates, gamblers, blasphemers, kleptomaniacs, the lustful and unfaithful, and willful and obstinate children speedily change their habits of living, seek and keep better company and make good and useful men and women, faithful husbands and wives.

**THE ADVANTAGE OF THE LAMAR
METHOD OF PSYCHOPATHIC TREAT-
MENT IS BASED UPON A COR-
RECT DIAGNOSIS.**

No doctor can treat a patient in a satisfactory manner unless he understands the true nature and cause of his disease. Many failures of medical doctors can be attributed to mistakes in diagnosis, in other words they treat the wrong complaint. The first step, therefore, which must be taken in the relief or cure of any disease is to ascertain the true nature and cause of the affliction. There is a power in nature superior to that of medical knowledge in the diagnosis of disease, a power of exalted psychic or mental character, a natural intuitive faculty of unerring insight into all conditions of disease, an unadulterated power of the mind, which is essentially a natural force, and this superior power Prof. Lamar possesses and exercises in locating the exact nature and cause of the many ills mortality is heir to. This permits the treatment of women and children without subjecting them to annoying examinations and exposure, and it is positively the most reliable method.

A PSYCHIC DIAGNOSIS FREE

No matter what your ailment may be, call on Prof. Lamar and take advantage of this opportunity to get a *Psychic Examination Free*. Those living at a distance, unable to call, can have their case diagnosed by correspondence also without charge.

He will tell you without unnecessary physical examination and exposure the nature and cause of your ailment and whether your disease is curable or not. If he cannot cure you he will tell you so and make no charges; but remember there is no failure in any case he takes under treatment.

ABSENT TREATMENT.

For the benefit of those who cannot very well leave their homes for personal office treatment, Prof. Lamar has perfected a system of absent treatment which will produce entirely satisfactory results in every case he undertakes. Prof. Lamar gives his personal attention to all correspondence and absent treatments, and will positively not take a fee from any patient who is not benefited and entirely satisfied.

Any person suffering from an ailment of any character Prof. Lamar will guarantee to perfectly and permanently cure without the use of medicine or obnoxious drugs, and thousands of unsolicited testimonials demonstrate this fact. Sufferers from chronic, long-standing diseases, those whom medical doctors have failed even to relieve, are specially invited to call or write. Consultation at office or by mail free. Office hours: Daily, from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 p. m.; Sundays from 1 to 4 p. m.

**THE LAMAR INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOPATHY
324½ S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

To View Marine Gardens

HOTEL METROPOLE

SECOND-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

METROPOLE DAIRY, now established on the Island, comprises a large herd of selected cows, being directly under the care of the County Veterinarian.

Other Particulars Apply.

Girl Pupils Free Barefooted a Mile Over Ice and Snow.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

During the summer months opening or negotiations.

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BISHOPS

NUT BROWN
SODAS

When you eat Bishop's Nut Browns you're eating the very nourishment the body needs; you're eating a light, dainty cracker satisfactory to the palate. It's the good they do you, as well as the pleasure of eating, that makes Bishop's Nut Browns the most superior of crackers. A beautiful, large box sells at every grocer's for ten cents.

BISHOP & COMPANY

Manufacturers of the largest variety of food products made by any one firm in the United States.

We throw away a gallon of Puritas for every five-gallon demijohn we fill—just to make sure that you will get nothing but pure water.

Every demijohn in which Puritas is bottled is rinsed in Puritas before being finally filled. You would hardly think it necessary, so thoroughly is the container scoured and washed before it reaches the filling tanks.

Yet every shining glass container gets its final bath before we think it fit to carry Puritas to your home—the inside surface of the demijohn has a rinse in pure water, ensuring the maintenance of the purity of the sparkling table water which next touches it.

We take every precaution. We omit nothing. There is every reason why your family should have pure water to drink.

5 gallons of Puritas cost but 40c. There are ways of buying it at a lower price. Better phone us, Exchange 6, either service, and ask about them.

Los Angeles Ice & Cold Storage Company.



NEWMARK'S Hawaiian Blend Coffee

As uniform from day to day, its rich quality, fine flavor, exceeding goodness, as the rising of the sun. No cup ever held better coffee than Hawaiian Blend. No one ever drank better.

In one pound packages—never in bulk. Imported, roasted and packed by

NEWMARK BROS., LOS ANGELES.

Corsets	10c a Pair
10c	
6c	
8 ¹ 3c	

Corsets	10c a Pair
10c	
6c	
8 ¹ 3c	

Corsets and waists, odd makes and broken sizes; some badly soiled, others in good condition; worth when new up to \$1.00; Monday while they last 10c.

Chemise	25c Each
25c	

Women's muslin drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery; some scorched and smoked; values up to \$1.00; Monday, per pair, 25c.

10c Gowns	39c Each
39c	

Women's short chemise, made of excellent quality muslin; full cut and well finished; these are in excellent condition; Monday while they last each 25c.

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TODAY

Special Handicap

and Five Other Races

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Ladies, Free to Grand

and Grand Stand

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